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Delegates Address ESCAP Meeting in Bangkok

PRC Official Views Development

BK2903024989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST
in English 29 Mar 89 p 6

[Text] Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Li Daoyu yesterday called on developed countries to make "greater contributions" towards development and prosperity in the Asia and Pacific region amid uncertainties in the world economy.

Addressing the 45th session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Mr Li said the region faced "many challenges" that combined "to make future adjustment and development effort an uphill battle."

The challenges he cited included intensified protectionism, "the historically low price of primary commodities and the reverse transfer of real resources."

The developed countries are "in a position to make greater contributions" towards "sustained development and prosperity," he said.

Major industrialised countries could offer their developing partners "improved market access, augmented inflow of funds and accelerated transfer of technology," he suggested.

Meanwhile, Australia called for closer economic cooperation among Asian and Pacific states.

Australian Ambassador Richard Butler said "the concept of regional cooperation is a concept whose time has come" in the face of protectionism, threats to a "truly multilateral trading system" and tensions within the GATT framework.

He stressed that Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke's January proposal for "enhanced regional economic cooperation" was not a proposal for the creation of a regional trading block.

The proposal was designed to provide "active support" for multilateral trade negotiations, he said. It could also lead to "better understanding of, and a close monitoring of" international developments affecting the region—such as the 1992 integration of Europe and the US/Canada agreement, he added.

The Australian chief delegate at the same time called for "further dismantling of barriers to trade within the region."

Besides economic issues, speakers at the 45th ESCAP session, whose theme is the restructuring of regional economies, also touched on environmental concerns.

Australia and the Soviet Union declared support for plans to hold a ministerial-level ESCAP conference on the environment in 1990.

Ambassador Butler said "a careful balance between trade and economic growth objectives on the one hand and environmental goals on the other will need to be found. The time to act is now."

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev declared the Soviet Union's willingness to help "at every stage of preparation for the conference," which would pave the way to the UN conference on the environment in 1992.

ROK Foreign Minister Makes Speech

SK2703150189 Seoul YONHAP in English 1310 GMT
27 Mar 89

[Text] Bangkok, March 27 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung has stressed the necessity for the U.N. Economic and Social Commission of Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) to assume more responsibility in helping developing countries in the region to promote economic progress.

Speaking Monday to the 45th session of the ESCAP being held here, Choe also urged the ESCAP to reinforce its activities for further promotion of economic cooperation among its member countries, considering the great potential for the economies of the Asia-Pacific region.

Choe said the ESCAP member countries are diverse in the stages of economic development they have achieved and have different characteristics of economic structure. Cooperation among these countries with different political and economic systems may present a great opportunity for development by complementing each other's systems, he said.

Choe also urged the ESCAP to pay as much attention to the field of social development as to economic issues. He said that in light of the increasing complexities of social problems and their direct and indirect implications on economic development, he believes more cooperative efforts should be made to tackle social problems in the region.

In this regard, the initiative of the ESCAP to undertake human resources development as a priority project over the last three years provided an important momentum to strengthening regional cooperation on social issues, Choe said.

The chief Korean delegate thirdly called for a more specific and action-oriented approach for economic development of the least development and geographically disadvantaged countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

Choe said that while the region as a whole had been developing rapidly, the plight of some countries remains unchanged or is even aggravated. "We also wish to pay particular attention to the special problems facing the pacific countries," Choe said.

Choe said Korea's total investment in the Asia-Pacific region reached 381 million U.S. dollars as of January 1989, which is 34 percent of its total overseas investment.

The total trade volume of South Korea to the ESCAP region also increased more than 33 fold from 1970 to 1988, reaching 45 billion dollars in 1988.

CGDK Delegate Speaks on Cambodia

BK2903025589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST
in English 29 Mar 89 p 6

[Text] The United Nations-recognised Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] yesterday called on the international community to continue exerting political and economic pressure on Vietnam to accept a political settlement in Kampuchea.

The call was made at the 45th session of ESCAP [Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific] by Pech Bunreth, head of the CGDK delegation.

"We call on all governments of friendly countries to continue to exercise political, diplomatic and economic pressures so that foreign forces occupying my country agree to find a political solution to the conflict," he said.

The 10-year conflict in Kampuchea has denied the country "every possibility of economic and social development," he said.

The CDGK, he added, had made proposals for peace but Vietnam—which he did not mention by name—continued to maintain some 100,000 troops in Kampuchea, along with an estimated one million settlers.

Vietnam, with much publicity, had undertaken "partial withdrawals" that were merely troop rotations, he said. Vietnam's promise to withdraw all its troops by 1990 would remain "totally uncertain" so long as Hanoi rejects an effective international control mechanism of the UN (ICM-UN), he added.

The delegate said Hanoi's refusal to dismantle the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] regime it installed in Phnom Penh "shows that it has no intention of solving the Kampuchean problem politically."

He maintained that the five-point peace proposals of Prince Norodom Sihanouk were "generous and reasonable."

The proposals call for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces within a definite timetable and under the ICM-UN, formation of a provisional quadripartite government under Prince Sihanouk following the "simultaneous dismantling" of the PRK and CGDK, setting up of a provisional quadripartite army, general elections and the stationing of a UN international peacekeeping force.

Chief delegates of China and Australia also called for a solution to the conflict, saying peace in Kampuchea would improve stability and development in the region.

Without mentioning Kampuchea or parties to the conflict by name, Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Li Daoyu said "peace and stability are indispensable for economic development and cooperation in our region."

"Therefore, regional conflicts should be resolved on a just and reasonable basis with the early withdrawal of foreign troops as the pre-requisite," he added.

Australian delegation chief Ambassador Richard Butler said "a resolution of the problems affecting Kampuchea; for example, would do much to remove serious impediments to the economic and social development, not only of Kampuchea, but of the whole Indochina region."

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev said settlement of the Kampuchean question was, for Southeast Asia, "the most important task of the moment". He commended the efforts of a number of states in the region towards this end.

Japan

Government To Sign FSX Contract With MHI

OW2903052889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0217 GMT
29 Mar 89

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, March 28 KYODO—The Japanese Defense Agency will sign a contract with the main domestic developer of the new Japanese fighter FSX despite the absence of a formal agreement with the United States over the proposed joint project, an agency official said here Tuesday.

Vice Defense Minister Seiki Nishihiro said at a news conference the agency has started preparations to complete a contract with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries [MHI] by Friday, the final day of the Japanese fiscal year.

He said Japan will take the step because it has received verbal assurances from U.S. officials that Washington plans to approve the project.

"The U.S. considers the FSX project very important and hopes to proceed with it," Nishihiro told reporters after meeting with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker.

But he said the two countries failed to iron out their differences over the unannounced clarifications of the FSX project during the latest round of talks.

A senior Japanese official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Tokyo and Washington would be able to settle their dispute over the clarifications in the near future.

Officials said the U.S. is asking for about 40 percent of both development and production phases of the FSX, which is based on the American F-16 fighter.

The U.S. also wants protection of vital U.S. military technology and Japanese technology transfers to the U.S.

President George Bush is seeking those clarifications in order to counter domestic opposition to the deal, originally signed last November.

The official hinted that working-level talks could settle the clarification matter without further involvement of Baker or Japanese Ambassador Nobuo Matsunaga.

Once the contract with Mitsubishi is signed, the firm will seek contracts with Japanese and U.S. subcontractors, including General Dynamics, the manufacturers of the F-16, the officials said.

Earlier in the day, President Bush told reporters that the two countries were "still churning around out there" over the clarifications he has sought.

"The U.S. will keep its word. But the U.S., properly, is insisting on clarity in the agreement," he said. "No point in having an unclear agreement."

One senior defense agency official called the pact "the first test case of promoting technology exchanges" in defense relations between the two countries.

But U.S. critics have charged that the agreement is a giveaway of key U.S. aerospace and military technology to Japan, who it fears will use it to build an independent civilian aerospace industry.

A Japanese source said Baker did not say anything when Nishihiro told him his agency would go ahead with contracting with Mitsubishi.

Some of the critics contend that Japan should buy F-16 fighters "off the shelf" to reduce its huge trade surplus with the U.S.

Faced with trade protectionist pressure on Capitol Hill and mutual security treaty ramifications, Japan was pressured to drop the original plan and independently develop a support fighter.

A Japanese official acknowledged that the Defense Agency had made a tactical error by delaying until now the signing of a contract with Mitsubishi, which is expected to be followed by a contract between Mitsubishi and General Dynamics.

The Mitsubishi-General Dynamics deal stipulates that the U.S. will extend technological support for the FSX program. Because it involves U.S. military secrets, the administration has to get congressional approval.

Bush said he was "not troubled" by reports of possible damage to U.S.-Japan relations as a result of the FSX row, which is the latest in a series of disputes between the two allies.

Envoy to Washington Comments on Talks

OW2903022789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0002 GMT
29 Mar 89

[Text] Washington, March 28 KYODO—Japan and the U.S. held another round of talks Tuesday on joint development of the FSX, Japan's proposed new support fighter, but failed to reach an agreement.

Japanese Ambassador Nobuo Matsunaga acknowledged after a 90-minute meeting at the State Department that the meeting had ended inconclusively.

Matsunaga declined to elaborate on the talks between U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and Japan's Vice Defense Minister Seiichi Nishihiro.

Earlier in the day, President George Bush told reporters at the White House that the U.S. is insisting on "certain clarifications" of the FSX deal which was concluded last November.

"Still churning around out there," the President said. "We're not ready to have an announcement."

The Baker-Nishihara session in the afternoon represented the latest attempt by Tokyo and Washington to implement the FSX agreement.

The Japanese Defense Agency said it has until Friday [31 March] to sign an agreement with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, the prime Japanese contractor, on codeveloping the FSX, an advanced version of the American F-16, with the U.S.

"We agreed to continue to talk with the firm objective" to proceed with the agreement, Matsunaga told reporters. "We will stay in contact."

Nishihara is scheduled to depart for home Wednesday despite the lack of an accord.

Japanese defense experts here said that failure to produce an agreement on the matter would put pressure on the Japanese Government to build its own support fighter or seek West European help toward having such an aircraft.

Asked if the two countries could meet the Friday deadline, President Bush said, "All I want to know is that the agreement is clear. No point in having an unclear agreement."

"The U.S. will keep its word," he said. "But the U.S., properly, is insisting on clarity in the agreement."

Bush also said that he is not troubled by reports of possible damage to relations between the two allies.

Officials said the dispute centers on U.S. requests to Japan to assure a bigger U.S. share of work in the production phase of the FSX program, and protection of U.S. technology.

Also at stake is Japanese willingness to share technological advances which may derive from the bilateral defense pact, they said.

A senior Japanese official said the clarifications Bush wants were covered by negotiations prior to the understanding reached last November.

A senior diplomatic source said the President is seeking the clarifications to counter opposition to the agreement in the administration and in Congress.

Matsunaga accompanied Nishihara to the meeting with Baker, after meeting with new U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger.

Although proponents have touted the FSX pact as a major development in Japan-U.S. defense relations, U.S. critics say it is a technological giveaway to the Japanese.

Some U.S. lawmakers have demanded that Japan buy F-16s or other U.S. fighters "off the shelf" to correct the imbalance.

LDP Group Suggests Scrapping Accord
OW2903052589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0353 GMT
29 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO—A right-wing group in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) said Wednesday that Japan should develop its new fighter by itself if the United States has concerns over an accord to co-develop a fighter called the FSX.

The group, chaired by lower house member Shizuka Kamei, filed a petition with Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi saying it was regrettable that the U.S. had raised objections to the accord, which was signed last November but has still not been finalized.

"If there is concern (over the accord) in the United States, (Japan) should scrap it and develop (the fighter) independently," the petition said.

Meanwhile, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries (MHI), the main Japanese developer of the FSX project, said the company feels relieved that the Defense Agency will set the project in motion by signing a contract with the company.

"This means a step forward in procedures of the FSX joint-development project," said Takaaki Yamada, MHI vice president in charge of the aircraft division.

Vice Defense Minister Seiki Nishihara said in Washington Tuesday that the Defense Agency will compete a contract with MHI by Friday, the last day of the current fiscal year, although Japan and the United States have yet to reach a final agreement on the project.

Nishihara is in the United States for talks with senior U.S. officials to iron out their differences on the FSX project.

BOJ Head Warns of Market Intervention
OW2903084189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0800 GMT
29 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO—Bank of Japan [BOJ] Governor Satoshi Sumita said Wednesday the recent rise of the dollar had "gone too far" and indicated that the central bank would intervene in the market to stop the decline of the yen.

Sumita told a regular press conference that he does not see any changes in the fundamental economic strength of Japan and the United States to warrant the change in the rate.

He said the advance of the U.S. unit stemmed from speculation based on higher interest rates and crude oil prices.

Sumita said a stronger U.S. dollar will have an adverse effect on ongoing efforts to improve trade imbalances among industrialized nations.

The U.S. currency ended the day on the Tokyo foreign exchange market at 133.25 yen, up 0.35 yen from the previous day's finish.

A dealer at Nippon Credit Bank said the central bank will not intervene in the market at the current level but would buy yen if the U.S. dollar rose above the 134-yen level.

Sumita said finance ministers and central bankers from the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized meeting this weekend in Washington will focus their discussion on the world economy, the Third World debt issue and a proposed increase in the share of Japan's contributions to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Sumita said he does not feel the need to alter the central bank's present neutral stance in monetary policy but suggested he was worried about a possible revival of inflation.

"Though there is little possibility of an early collapse of price stability in Japan, you cannot be optimistic about the problem," he said, ruling out calls that Japan "anchor" the world's economy by keeping interest rates low.

The nation's official discount rate has stayed at a record low of 2.5 percent for more than two years, while other industrialized countries have recently raised their key interest rates to counteract inflationary pressure.

Playing down the role of exchange rates in diminishing trade imbalances among industrial nations, Sumita said, "excessive dependence on this (exchange rate adjustment) would lead to volatile swings on world currency markets."

Nations like Japan which have large trade surpluses should expand domestic demand and carry out more market-opening measures to increase their imports, while the U.S. should cut its budget deficit and tighten credit reins, he said.

"The world economy apparently faces growing fears of inflation because of a boom in capital investment," he said.

The G-7 finance ministers and central bankers are expected to make progress toward resolving the debt problem of developing countries at an IMF interim committee meeting in Washington Monday.

Sumita, who is to represent Japan at the series of meetings, in place of Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama, said he hopes his colleagues will work together to specify examples of countries to be helped under U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady's debt relief plan. Murayama is not to attend the meetings due to continued Diet debate on the fiscal 1989 budget and other issues.

The intention of Japanese banks, which are major creditor banks for indebted countries, should be respected in putting the Brady Plan into shape, Sumita said.

MITI Official To Visit U.S. To View Trade
OW2903044489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0317 GMT
29 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will send Shigeo Muraoka, vice minister for international affairs, to Washington in mid-April to discuss bilateral trade issues, including the controversial Japan-U.S. semiconductor pact, MITI officials said Wednesday.

According to the planned itinerary, Muraoka will visit Washington from April 9-16 after attending a meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee under the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks to be held April 5-7 in Geneva.

The meeting will take up issues such as agriculture and intellectual property rights, on which member countries of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) failed to reach a midterm agreement in talks held in Montreal last December, MITI officials said.

During his 1-week stay in Washington, Muraoka will meet U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills and other senior trade policy-makers to discuss the bilateral chip pact, Japan's proposal on the Asia and Pacific region economic cooperation concept and U.S. probes into alleged unfair trade practices based on the "Super 301" clause of the 1988 U.S. trade act, they said.

Concerning the chip accord dispute, the U.S. side insists that Japan has failed to keep a pledge to reserve a 20 percent Japanese market share for U.S.-made chips, while the Japanese Government counters that it has no binding obligation to do so although an annex calls for it to encourage Japanese users to buy more U.S. chips, they said.

Murayama on Currency Exchange, NTT Stock
OW2903022989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0115 GMT
29 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO—Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama said Wednesday that Japanese financial authorities will continue to watch currency movements closely, indicating Japan's readiness to intervene in the currency markets to prevent a stronger dollar.

Murayama made the remark at a press conference after an extraordinary cabinet meeting held to decide on the Fiscal 1989 provisional budget plan.

He also said the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry should study the possibility of allowing foreign investors to buy shares of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT).

The idea of lifting a ban on foreign ownership of NTT stock is being discussed among government officials in an apparent attempt to improve the popularity of the faltering stock.

NTT stock closed at 1.52 million yen on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on Tuesday [28 March], after hitting an all-time low of 1.49 million yen briefly.

Many investors shied away from the once most-popular stock due to the spreading Recruit scandal involving former NTT Chairman Hisashi Shinto, who was arrested Monday on charges of taking a bribe from former Recruit Co. Chairman Hiromasa Ezoe.

Uno on Emperor's ROK, PRC Visits
OW2803145489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1220 GMT
28 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 28 KYODO—Japan places top priority on Emperor Akihito being invited to South Korea—even ahead of receiving an invitation from China, Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno said Tuesday.

The foreign minister made the remark at a session of the House of Councillors' Foreign Affairs Committee, responding to opposition Komeito member Akira Kuroyanagi.

Chinese Premier Li Peng is expected to invite the emperor to visit his country when Li visits Japan starting April 12.

South Korea President No Tae-u is also expected to invite the emperor to visit his country when he visits Japan from May 24.

Neither Emperor Akihito nor his father, the late Emperor Hirohito, has ever visited South Korea or China.

The foreign minister also expressed discontent at the session over the delay in reaching an agreement on joint development with the United States of Japan's next generation support fighter, known as the FSX, and called for an early settlement of the issue.

Knitwear Industry To Drop Charges Against ROK
OW2803144589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1317 GMT
28 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 28 KYODO—The Japanese knitwear industry said Tuesday it will drop dumping charges Wednesday against South Korea of massive low-priced knitwear exports to Japan, ending the five-month-old dispute.

The Japan Knitting Industry Association said it will follow formalities Wednesday morning for withdrawing the charges filed last October 21 with the Finance Ministry.

Earlier, a spokesman for the Japanese textile industry said the charges would be withdrawn within a week after the association finds that South Korean self-restraint measures are effective.

However, the withdrawal comes nearly two months after South Korea announced the voluntary export restraints on February 2.

The delay in the Japanese action was due to the doubt expressed by some members of the Japanese association about the effectiveness of the Korean move, industry sources said.

The members pointed out that South Korea's knitwear exports to Japan in January still posted a whopping 77 percent increase from the same month last year.

However, South Korea's exports to Japan in February slowed to a 13 percent gain from a year before.

South Korea said in announcing the curbs that it will limit the annual growth of its knitwear exports to Japan to within 1 percent in the three-year period from 1989 to 1991.

Export prices will be checked on the basis of floor prices set by sex and material, South Korea also said.

Meeting on Political Affairs Held With EC
OW2903122989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT
29 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO—Japan on Wednesday welcomed the European Community (EC) member countries' recent initiative in settling the Middle East conflict, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Japan made the appraisal in a one-day Japan-EC director general-level meeting on political affairs held in Tokyo.

The EC delegation, headed by Fernando Fernina-Robert, director general in charge of political affairs at the Spanish Foreign Ministry, said that it would step up political activity to establish dialogue between Israel and Arab nations, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The Japanese side, led by Takehiro Togo, director general of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, expressed hope that the follow-up meeting to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) would help stabilize East-West relations in Europe.

On the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) talks, the Japanese side said that Tokyo wants to exchange views with the EC because the security of Japan is inseparable from that of Western countries.

The EC team reaffirmed that the 1992 planned integration of the 12 member countries' markets will not result in a "fortress Europe," according to the official.

Cabinet Approves Provisional Budget Plan
*OW2903043789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0206 GMT
29 Mar 89*

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO—The cabinet approved on Wednesday a 9,224.5 billion yen provisional national budget plan to cover expenditures for the first 50 days of Fiscal 1989 starting on April 1.

The provisional budget plan was the third such in as many years and the largest even, topping the 8,829 billion yen budget for the first 50 days of the current fiscal year, government sources said.

The stopgap budget was necessitated by a boycott of Diet deliberations by opposition parties demanding a thorough debate of the Recruit bribery scandal.

Of the total, 1,996.4 billion yen was allocated for public works, calculated on the basis of the appropriations for this in the current fiscal year's budget which expires on Friday. The amount shows that the budget is backed by the steady expansion of the Japan's economy, they said.

The provisional budget plan is expected to be cleared by the Diet on Friday, after it is approved by the lower house on Thursday and by the House of Councillors on Friday.

The public works allocations in the 50-day-budget account for some 25 percent of its total outlays. At the same time, the expenditures, to be used mainly to repair snow damage in the Hokkaido, Tohoku, and Hokuriku areas, make up one-third of the public works spending for the full fiscal year.

Other outlays, including personnel expenses and other necessary costs during the 50 days, are limited to the minimum, while expenditures on new government operations is limited to the hike in the livelihood assistance standard as well as anti-unemployment expenses.

As for revenues, tax income in the 50-day period is expected to reach 816.0 billion yen, including some 9.0 billion yen estimated to result from a 3 percent consumption tax to be imposed from April 1, the sources said.

Investment and loan programs in the budget plan amount to 3,643.9 billion yen which would be used for 28 semi-governmental agencies such as Japan Highway Public Corporation, they said.

Komeito Urges LDP To Hand Over Power
*OW2803122689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1138 GMT
28 Mar 89*

[Text] Tokyo, March 28 KYODO—Komeito Chairman Junya Yano on Tuesday urged Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and his ruling Liberal Democratic Party to hand over power to the opposition camp.

The leader of Japan's second largest opposition party said the opposition camp would immediately form a caretaker cabinet and dissolve the House of Representatives for a general election if the LDP surrenders control of the government.

Yano, speaking at the party's policymaking Central Executive Committee, said voters' distrust in the Takeshita cabinet stems from the LDP's arrogance and corruption due to its nearly 40 years of rule.

The Takeshita cabinet has completely lost public trust in the wake of the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal and the unpopular consumption tax program, he said.

To overcome such a political crisis, Yano went on to say, Komeito calls for opening talks among four opposition parties to work out an agreement on urgent policies toward the Recruit scandal, tax reforms and Japan's "greying" society.

He asked the Justice Ministry to file an interim report on the prosecutors' investigation into the scandal, which involves a number of politicians, government officials and business leaders.

Yano also renewed an opposition demand that former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone testify at the Diet on his suspected role in the scandal.

Opposition Party Leaders Plan April Summit
*OW2803122989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1131 GMT
28 Mar 89*

[Text] Tokyo, March 28 KYODO—Leaders of Japan's four major opposition parties will hold a summit meeting in Kyoto on April 7 to publicize their demand that the cabinet of prime Minister Noboru Takeshita resign and discuss how to form an opposition coalition government, opposition sources said Tuesday.

In the meeting, the leaders will confirm that the four parties will intensify demands that Prime Minister Takeshita resign and the House of Representatives be dissolved for a snap general election because the Takeshita cabinet has lost public confidence due to the widening Recruit bribery scandal and the pending introduction of the 3 percent consumption tax, the sources said.

It will be the first summit meeting among Takako Doi of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Junya Yano of Komeito, Eiichi Nagasue of the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) and Satsuki Eda of the United Social Democratic Party (Shaminren).

The leaders will also agree to strengthen their joint efforts to compel former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to be summoned to testify under oath before the Diet over his suspected role in the Recruit scandal, the sources said.

Opposition parties have threatened to continue boycotting debates on the fiscal 1989 budget after the new fiscal year begins on April 1 unless Nakasone testifies before the Diet.

The opposition leaders will also agree to demand a thorough investigation into the scandal and oppose the consumption tax to be imposed effective April 1, the sources said.

The secretaries general of the four parties agreed on March 17 to hold the meeting but the date had not been decided.

The secretaries general will formally agree Wednesday to hold the summit meeting on April 7, the sources said.

The four opposition parties have differences over basic policies on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, the Self-Defense Forces, nuclear power stations and South Korea.

Jsp chairwoman Doi has been calling for cooperation among the major opposition parties in the next general election and in forging joint policies.

Komeito Chairman Yano proposed to establish a caretaker cabinet by the four opposition parties to supervise a general election at a press conference on March 17.

'Shadow Cabinet' Proposed

*OW2903092489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0643 GMT
29 Mar 89*

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO—The secretary generals of Japan's four major opposition parties agreed Wednesday that leaders of the parties will discuss how to form an opposition coalition government at a summit meeting in Kyoto on April 7.

Tsuruo Yamaguchi of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Naohiko Okubo of Komeito, Takashi Yonezawa of the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) and Shogo Abe of the United Social Democratic Party (USDP), reached the agreement in a meeting, they said in a briefing to reporters after the meeting.

The leaders of the four parties will also discuss uniting to compel former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to be summoned to testify under oath before the Diet over his suspected role in the Recruit bribery scandal, and to compel Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita to resign and dissolve the lower house for a snap general election, Yamaguchi said.

Opposition party leaders will also discuss cooperating in the next general election and in this summer's upper house election, he said.

Okubo proposed at the meeting the formation of a "shadow cabinet" by the opposition camp, Yamaguchi said.

It will be the first summit meeting among JSP Chairwoman Takako Doi, Komeito Chairman Junya Yano, DSP Chairman Eiichi Nagasue and USDP leader Satsuki Eda.

The secretary generals confirmed at the meeting that the four opposition parties will oppose the 3 percent consumption tax that takes effect on April 1.

The secretary generals will hold another meeting on April 5.

Poll Shows Cabinet Popularity at 9 Percent

*OW2903043489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0215 GMT
29 Mar 89*

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's cabinet received a record low 9 percent approval rating in the latest MAINICHI SHIMBUN public opinion survey published on Wednesday.

This is the first time the public approval rating for a cabinet fell short of 10 percent since Japanese newspapers started public opinion polls in 1947. In the previous MAINICHI poll carried out in December 1988, Takeshita's cabinet received an 18 percent support rating.

The all-time low support for Takeshita mirrored widespread public discontent with the conservative government in the face of the ongoing Recruit bribery scandal and a new consumption tax due to go into effect on April 1.

Thirteen persons have been arrested since the scandal surfaced last summer, including two former top government bureaucrats.

The survey also found that approval rating for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party plunged to an all-time low of 28 percent, while the 5 major opposition parties received identical 28 percent approval ratings.

The MAINICHI SHIMBUN conducted the poll on March 24-26.

KYODO Poll Confirms Low Rating

OW2903064489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0522 GMT
29 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO—Public support for the cabinet of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita has plummeted to an all-time low of 12.6 percent this month, according to a KYODO NEWS SERVICE public opinion poll released Wednesday.

That is the lowest approval rating ever recorded since KYODO began conducting such surveys during the era of Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda in the early 1960s.

The previous low was 18.8 percent recorded by the cabinet led by Takeshita's mentor, Kakuei Tanaka, in October 1979. Two months later, Tanaka resigned in disgrace amid voters' criticism of inflation and his financial irregularities.

Takeshita, asked for comment, said he will accept the results of the poll honestly.

The latest approval figure indicated a continuing severe erosion in public support, compared with an approval rating of 33.4 percent recorded by KYODO's previous poll in January.

The survey also found that a record 81.9 percent of respondents said they do not support the Takeshita cabinet, up sharply from 56.3 percent in the January poll.

Voters have lost trust in and are strongly dissatisfied with politics in the wake of the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal, coupled with a new indirect tax to be imposed on April 1, political analysts said.

KYODO conducted the survey on March 25 and 26, when the Diet was deadlocked and normal business virtually at a standstill over an opposition demand that former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone be summoned to the Diet to testify about his suspected role in the Recruit scandal.

The survey results are based on requests for personal interviews with 3,000 voters picked at random out of Japan's 88.8 million voters across the country. Respondents totaled 1,973 or 65.8 percent.

Other recent media polls have put the public approval rating for the cabinet at 9 percent (MAINICHI SHIMBUN), 13.1 percent (NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN), 15 percent (ASAHI SHIMBUN), and 16 percent (NHK Radio/TV).

Asked why they do not support the cabinet, 41.8 percent replied that they cannot trust the prime minister, up from the 32.3 percent in January, the poll shows.

It says 23.1 percent disliked Takeshita's economic policy, compared with 26.2 percent previously.

The analysts said these results reflect voters' anger over the Recruit scandal which involves Nakasone, Takeshita, and many other senior Liberal Democratic Party politicians.

The scandal has so far claimed three victims in the Takeshita Cabinet: former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, former Justice Minister Takashi Hasegawa, and former Economic Planning Agency chief Ken Harada.

The voters are also discontent with the 3 percent consumption tax, which the Government is set to impose on almost all types of goods and services beginning April 1, they said.

The Takeshita Cabinet enjoyed a high level of public support at first—58.6 percent in a poll shortly after coming to power in November 1987, 57.2 percent in December 1987, 52.5 percent in March 1988, 46.7 percent in June, and 54.8 percent in September.

But the ratings declined to 35.9 percent in December 1988, 33.4 percent in January and finally to 12.6 percent in the most recent survey as investigations into the Recruit scandal began yielding criminal indictments and the April 1 deadline for imposing the new tax approached.

In contrast, nonsupport rates were 30.0 percent (November 1987), 32.9 percent (December 1987), 32.3 percent (March 1988), 39.0 percent (June 1988), 32.8 percent (September 1988), 54.6 percent (December 1988), 56.3 percent (January 1989), and then to 81.9 percent (March 1989).

Even among LDP supporters, Takeshita's support rating plummeted to 32.3 percent this time from 70-80 percent levels in previous surveys.

Likewise, the ruling LDP has seen its public support plunge sharply to 33.8 percent, hitting a 15-year low since the 31.9 percent in May 1974.

The similar figure was 45.6 percent in the January survey.

The Japan Socialist Party, the largest opposition group, marked an all-time high of 26.2 percent, up sharply from 17.1 percent in January.

Komeito polled 4.1 percent, up from 3.6 percent; the Democratic Socialist Party 3.9 percent, up from 2.4 percent; the Japan Communist Party 3.0 percent, up from 2.4 percent; the United Social Democratic Party 1.4 percent, up from 0.8 percent.

The combined total of 39.6 percent for the five major opposition parties topped the LDP's 33.8 percent.

Those who said they supported no particular party came to 23.9 percent, unchanged from January.

Education Ministry Searched for Recruit Evidence
OW2903101089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0821 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO—Tokyo public prosecutors searched the Education Ministry on Wednesday for evidence that former Vice Minister Kunio Takaishi accepted a bribe in the Recruit stock trade scandal.

The 59-year-old Takaishi was arrested Tuesday on charges of receiving a bribe from Recruit Co. in return for giving favors to the information conglomerate.

Investigators believe Takaishi was aware that Recruit circulated education advancement booklets to high school students which critics said contained exaggerated advertisements, informed sources said.

As chief of Elementary and Secondary Education Bureau from 1983 to 1986, Takaishi was in a position to regulate the books.

But Takaishi did not take action because of his 10-year friendship with Hiromasa Ezoe, former chairman of Recruit, the sources said.

In addition, they said Recruit's subsidiary First Finance Co. offered to finance Takaishi's purchase of 10,000 unlisted stocks of Recruit Cosmos Co. In September 1986, a month before the stocks were offered publicly.

Investigators suspect this offer was meant as a favor to Takaishi, who supported Recruit's promotion business by ignoring criticism of their booklets and by helping Ezoe win a membership in an education council, the sources said.

Takaishi admitted receiving a stock offer from Ezoe and others but denied charges of bribery, they added.

Education Minister Takeo Nishioka, meanwhile, told reporters he cannot understand charges leveled against Takaishi.

"I wonder if the Education Ministry has the authority to give favors to any specific enterprise," Nishioka said.

Informed sources said Nishioka's predecessor, Gentaro Nakajima, received 1 million yen from Recruit when he gave a lecture to its employees in January last year.

Recruit also bought 1 million yen worth of tickets to a party last May to celebrate Nakajima's assumption of the education portfolio, the sources said.

Nakajima, however, returned all the money to Recruit in September after its influence-buying campaign was revealed, they said.

In the meantime, two of the officials so far arrested for alleged involvement in the scandal were freed on bail from the Tokyo detention camp on Wednesday afternoon.

The two were Hisashi Shinto, 78, former chairman of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT), and Shigeru Kano, 55, former senior Labor Ministry official.

Shinto, who was arrested early this month, was released on bail of 15 million yen, and Kano, who spent more than one month in the camp, was freed on bail of 5 million yen, Tokyo District Court officials said.

Shinto and Kano were the first of 13 persons arrested so far for alleged criminal involvement in the scandal to be released on bail.

Mongolia

Vice Foreign Minister Optimistic on Ties
OW2803134489 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Report of interview given by Liu Shuqing, PRC Vice Foreign Minister, to UNEN correspondent; date and place not given]

[Text] We welcome the fact that point-making changes and a switching from confrontation to dialogue are taking place in international relations, said Liu Shuqing. We are assisting increasing tendencies to solve divergencies through negotiations. These changes have had an active and positive impact on the situation in the Asia-Pacific region.

The People's Republic of China, along with all the countries of the Asia-Pacific region, makes everything possible to further promote them. We believe that in the Asia-Pacific region and all over the world long-lasting peace will be secured. We admit that there are many outstanding divergencies in this region such as the situation in Afghanistan, Kampuchea, and the Korean peninsula.

The People's Republic of China develops its relations with the Asia-Pacific region countries by observing the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We stand for the establishment of a new political and economic order in international relations, noted Liu Shuqing.

Admitting that the majority of the Asia-Pacific region countries are developing countries, the Chinese deputy foreign minister noted the importance of expanding cooperation in different fields based on the principles of mutual advantage and equality.

Talking on Mongolian-Chinese relations, Liu Shuqing noted that initially there used to be friendly relations, but later on they grew negative. However, we prefer not to look back but forward. During the last few years the relations between our two countries have considerably improved. Last year, the deputy foreign ministers of the two countries had a meeting and a delegation of the Chinese parliament, headed by Standing Committee Deputy Chairman Peng Chong, visited Mongolia, while a delegation of the Mongolian parliament, headed by its chairman Rinchin, visited China.

The talks between the two countries have resulted in signing treaties on regulating relations in frontier zones. At present, relations between our countries are developing successfully and we are optimistic about their future, noted Liu Shuqing.

Touching upon the forthcoming visit of Mongolian Foreign Minister Gombosuren to the People's Republic of China, the Chinese deputy foreign minister said: We welcome the Mongolian foreign minister's visit to our country. It will be the first official visit on the ministerial level during the 40 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries. The visit will have a considerable input on deepening mutual understanding and strengthening good-neighborly relations. During the visit, bilateral relations will be considered, as well as the international situation and Asia-Pacific region problems, noted the Chinese deputy foreign minister.

Finally, he said that a number of treaties to be signed during the visit have been prepared—for instance, one on setting up a Chinese-Mongolian commission on cooperation in economy, trade, science, and techniques, and on reviewing the activity of the general consulate of the Mongolian People's Republic in [name indistinct], and finally, one providing for mutual visits without visas, said Liu Shuqing.

Trade Union Council Meets in Ulaanbaatar

*OW2603173189 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1711 GMT 25 Mar 89*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 March (MONTSAME)—A regular plenary session of the Mongolian Trade Union Central Council has been held here in Ulaanbaatar. It discussed the implementation of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee 5th Plenum's decisions and the tasks of restructuring and renovation in trade union activities. B. Lubsantseren, chairman of the Mongolian Trade Union Central Council made a report. The Mongolian trade unions, embracing in its ranks 600 thousand members, firmly support the party policy of restructuring and directing the members' initiative for its realisation, said the speaker. He also pointed out that the trade unions should do away with the old methods of work, change the content and form of their activities, invigorate their efforts for defending the interests of the working people. The plenum has adopted resolutions on the basic directives of the renovation of the trade unions' activities, expanding the rights and duties of the trade union organisations. The trade unions as part and parcel of the society's political system should take an active participation in deepening democracy and self-management, said the speakers. It was also underlined at the plenum that in the present conditions, democratisation of the trade union activities at all levels should be a specific pattern for involving the trade unions into the democratisation on the society.

Mun Ik-hwan Visits Christian Federation

SK2803151589 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT*
28 Mar 89

[Text] *Pyongyang* March 28 (KCNA)—Rev. Mun Ik-hwan of South Korea and his entourage now staying in *Pyongyang* visited the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Korean Christians Federation today.

Rev. Kang Yong-sop, chairman of the C.C., the Korean Christians Federation; Rev. Yi Chol, vice-chairman, and Rev. Ko Ki-chun, secretary general, of the same; Rev. Kim Un-pong, vice-chairman of the *Pyongyang* Municipal Committee of the Korean Christians Federation; Rev. Yi Song-pong, chief pastor of the Pongsu Church; Chang Chae-chol, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Roman Catholics Association; and Pak Kyong-su, head of the Changchun Cathedral, met Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and his entourage and conversed with them in an amicable atmosphere.

Rev. Kang Yong-sop, chairman of the C.C., the Korean Christians Federation, warmly welcomed the *Pyongyang* visit of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, and paid tribute to his energetic activities for national reunification. He briefed on the work of the Korean Christian Federation and its activities for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Christian clergymen of the North and the South had an open-hearted exchange of opinions on the restoration of national trust and attainment of unity.

They also expressed the will of the Christians in the North and the South to join hands in the activities for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Southern Groups Support Mun's Visit to North

Presbyterian Church Statement

SK2903045089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT*
29 Mar 89

[Text] *Pyongyang* March 29 (KCNA)—The General Council of the South Korean Presbyterian Church, in its statement on March 28 supporting Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's visit to *Pyongyang* said: "Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's visit to the North was motivated by a pure and true heart as a churchman to break the barrier of over 40 years long division", according to a report.

The statement warned the puppet clique not to suppress the democratic forces as "leftist, pro-communist forces" or "delay the liquidation of the scandals of the 'Fifth Republic' and solution of the Kwangju problem" under the pretext of Rev. Mun's trip to North.

Wall Poster at Seoul University

SK2903045389 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT*
29 Mar 89

[Text] *Pyongyang* March 29 (KCNA)—A wallpaper expressing an active support to the *Pyongyang* visit of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan was pasted up on the bulletin board of the student hall of Seoul University on March 28, according to a report.

It said that the "argument of the present 'regime' about reunification is aimed at perpetuating division and dictatorship", declaring: We welcome with a whole heart the devoted efforts of Mr. Mun Ik-hwan to realise political negotiation between leadership-level people in the North and the South.

The scheme of the present "regime" to charge Rev. Mun Ik-hwan on a just *Pyongyang* visit with violation of the "National Security Law," its panacea, must be shattered by the desire of the whole nation for reunification, the wallpaper stressed.

South Writers Support Hwang's North Visit

SK2903045689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT*
29 Mar 89

[Text] *Pyongyang* March 29 (KCNA)—The director of the Secretariat of the South Korean Council of Writers of National Literature made clear the stand of his organisation, which "has advocated the "principle of reunification with people as its subject and with civilians leading it," the stand of supporting the act of Hwang Sok-yong in visiting the north, according to a report. "The behaviour of Hwang Sok-yong plunging himself into reunification is, indeed, the revelation of the brilliant spirit of a writer," it said.

Papers Lambaste South's 'Northern' Policy

SK2903101989 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT*
29 Mar 89

[Text] *Pyongyang* March 29 (KCNA)—South Korean people and overseas Koreans reject the "northern policy" of the No Tae-u puppet clique.

NODONG SINMUN, organ of the "national council of workers movement organisations" which is a dissident organisation in South Korea, noted that the political goal of the "northern diplomacy" is to perpetuate the division of the country into North and South. It charged that the puppet authorities were seeking to create the impression that there exist "two states" on the Korean peninsula and get this "recognised" internationally through the "northern diplomacy".

CHUNGDAE SINMUN published at Chungang University in South Korea noted that the essence of the "northern policy" of the traitor No Tae-u is a "flunkeyist conception" to perpetuate the division of the country through "cross recognition".

The joint committee of Catholic students for peace in the country and its independent reunification noted that the essence of the "northern diplomacy" is a diplomatic version of the policy to freeze the division.

HANGYORE SINMUN of South Korea branded the "northern policy" of the No Tae-u group as "part of the tactics to consolidate the rickety political foundation of the present 'regime' and divert elsewhere the attention of the people from the political problems such as the Kwangju massacre and the injustices of the Fifth Republic."

MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of the "Mindan"-lining Koreans in Japan, said that the No Tae-u group is working to create "two Koreas," pursuing "cross recognition" and "entry into the United Nations" by the "northern policy".

MINJOK TONGIL, a Koreans' magazine published in Japan, branded the "northern policy" directed against the northern half of the country is, after all, an expedient to realise the line of "two Koreas". It is as clear as noonday that the intention to force the "northern policy" is essentially prompted by the anti-reunification, anti-national stand to perpetuate the division of the nation by obtaining "cross recognition" at any cost.

Daily Denounces No Tae-u's 'Armed Suppression'
SK2903051089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0458 GMT
29 Mar 89

[Text] *Pyongyang* March 29 (KCNA)—The traitor No Tae-u cried Monday that as the "leftist forces" "praise the chuche idea," oppose the "Team Spirit" and demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces, chanting anti-U.S. slogans, their "violent struggle" should be "promptly put down" and "resolutely dealt with" for the "defence of the system."

He, upset and terror-stricken by the struggle of students and people for vital rights and democratic freedom, in a wholesale armed suppression, says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary.

It goes on:

It cannot go unnoticed that the No Tae-u military fascist forces threatened they would "search and punish" anyone who sympathizes with the assertion of the North or attempts contact with the North, foolishly scheming to link the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle growing in South Korea with the North.

The fascist clique branded 22 kinds of books including "Studies of Chuche" recently brought out by publishing houses in Seoul as "seditious books" and decided to punish their publishers. The fascist clique has stretched out a tentacle of suppression to those publishing houses that printed "Chuche Philosophy," "Just War" and "Synoptic History of Korea" which are widely read by students and citizens.

This tyranny is the reckless last ditch effort of those upset by public sentiments turning toward reunification through alliance with communism and the anti-U.S. movement for independence and reunification rapidly growing in South Korea and a foolish attempt to break the will of the South Korean people for independence, democracy and reunification through anti-communist fascistisation.

The anti-communist fascist steps in South Korea are the inevitable outcome of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression on Korea aimed to keep hold on South Korea for ever as a military base of aggression and a breakwater against communism.

But the anti-communist fascist moves of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u puppet clique will only precipitate their own destruction.

The South Korean authorities must repeal the fascist repressive steps, stop suppressing the patriotic activities of public figures for the reconciliation, unity and reunification of the North and the South and immediately abolish the "National Security Law," an anti-communist fascist law.

Youths, Students Resist 'Team Spirit'
SK2903064089 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
0006 GMT 23 Mar 89

[NODONG SINMUN 23 March commentary: "Natural Resistance"]

[Text] Now, the struggle against the "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise being conducted by the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u ring is constantly being waged in South Korea.

On 20 March, while hurling brickbats and firebombs and shouting slogans opposing the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise that blocks the reunification of the North and the South, about 300 students of Choson University in Kwangju City attacked the two police boxes. On 18 March, while shouting the slogans "Yankees go home!" and "Expel the U.S. Forces!" and burning the U.S. flag, hundreds of students of Tongkuk University in Seoul denounced the U.S. imperialists.

As has already been reported, upon anchoring at the Port of Pusan for the war exercise, the aggressive warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet were attacked by the firebombs of the youth and students.

The youths and students are not the only ones rising up in the struggle. On 18 March, about 300 South Korean residents in Hwasong County, Kyonggi Province rallied around the firing range of the U.S. Air Force and forcefully waged anti-U.S. struggles, shouting slogans calling for putting an end to the murderous firing range

of the U.S. forces. Because they resolutely protested against the firing range, while occupying firing range facilities, the U.S. aggressors could do nothing other than to halt their training.

In addition, at the firing range of the U.S. aggressive troops located in a county south of Seoul, hundreds of residents hurled firebombs into the post and at the equipment and facilities of the training area of the firing range. Thus, the U.S. aggressors were filled with consternation.

Now, the South Korean people and the youths and students are denouncing the "Team Spirit" war exercise, branding it a criminal maneuver to destroy the North-South dialogue, to strain tension on the Korean peninsula, and to put our nation at the risk of a nuclear war. These are just voices reflecting the unanimous aspiration of the entire nation desiring the country's reunification and peace.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is an adventurous preliminary war and a test nuclear war aimed at attacking the northern half of the republic. Thus, it gravely threatens the the Korean peninsula and global peace. If an emergency arises, it could plunge South Korea into flames and bring about a large number of calamities in the lives of the people. As a result, it is natural for the South Korean people and the youth and students to wage struggles calling for discontinuing the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise.

The U.S. aggressors rave that they continue to remain in South Korea and conduct the "Team Spirit" war exercise to protect against someone to meet the requirements of the South Korean people. But, because of the people's valiant struggles calling for discontinuing the war exercise and withdrawing the U.S. Forces, the aggressive color of the U.S. imperialists are brought to light.

The U.S. imperialists are aggressors who have been rushed to South Korea not because of the needs of the South Korean people, but without invitation. And the war exercise being conducted by the U.S. imperialists and puppets is only needed for attacking the northern half of the republic and other socialist countries, not to protect someone.

Only the No Tae-u puppet ring, the downright stooge of the U.S. imperialists, desires the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the war exercise.

Owing to the "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise, more high-pitched struggles against the United States are being waged. Thus, the U.S. aggressors are filled with great consternation. The United States should pay attention to the just voices of the South Korean people, halt the criminal "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise at once, and withdraw the aggressive troops and the nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay.

Police Use of Firearms in South Denounced

Called 'Declaration of War'

SK2903042289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 29 (KCNA)—The South Korean People's Council for Independence, Democracy and Reunification, in its statement March 24, charged that the order of the traitor No Tae-u to use firearms is "a declaration of war against the people for suppressing the forces of the movement for the nation and democracy," according to a report.

The statement warned that "the liquidation of wrongdoings of the 'Fifth Republic' is a task which the present 'government' must fulfil most urgently at the moment when the people's demand for democratisation is growing with an explosive force, and the 'government' will meet its destruction without its solution."

Proof of 'Extensive' Crackdown

SK2903102189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 29 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist clique at the puppet National Assembly Monday blared that police boxes would be supplied with 4,300 "M-16" automatic rifles this year, crying that the anti-dictatorship struggle of people for democracy is "explosively breaking out," according to a report.

This proves that the No Tae-u group is intended to arm the entire police with "M-16" automatic rifles and commit an extensive armed crackdown upon the people who rose in resistance.

Chongnyon Committee Denounces No Tae-u

SK2903044889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo March 27 (KNS-KCNA)—The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) in its statement March 27 denounced the criminal acts of the No Tae-u fascist clique in hysterically suppressing the righteous struggle of the South Korean people for independence, democracy and reunification.

Noting that No Tae-u is getting feverish in harsh repression under the pretext of "eradication of leftist radical forces," throwing away even the mask of "democracy," the statement says: It is a criminal act to prop up the colonial fascist ruling system of the U.S. imperialists, save his life in the acute crisis and prolong the fascist dictatorial "regime" at any cost.

The traitor No Tae-u who openly cries for the use of firearms in the suppression of people, seeking to stifle the democratic forces, is a fascist tyrant no less truculent than the traitor ~~Chon~~ Tu-hwan, notes the statement.

Pointing out that the No Tae-u clique is totally smothering the demand of South Korean public figures and students for North-South dialogue and reunification under the pretext of "unified channel" in national reunification, the statement says:

This is a malicious challenge to the whole nation which earnestly desires reunification and an unpardonable treachery to the nation to keep the country and the nation divided for ever by creating "two Koreas."

It further says:

The puppet No Tae-u on March 20 even reversed his own "commitment to interim evaluation" under the pretext of "social confusion." This makes it self-evident that the No Tae-u clique is a shameless hypocrite and a fascist plotter who permit himself at any intrigue to break the growing anti-U.S., anti-No Tae-u sentiments of the people of all strata and maintain and extend the military dictatorial "regime."

Chang Se-tong Says Chon Freed 'Torture Police'
SK2903042489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT
29 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 29 (KCNA)—Chang Se-tong, former "director of the Security Planning Board" of South Korea, exposed the fact that traitor Chon Tu-hwan was the very man who set free torture police Mun Kwi-tong, the principal culprit in the sexual torture case at the Puchon Police Station in 1986, according to a report.

Chang Se-tong, now kept in the Seoul detention house for involvement in the "wrongdoings of the Fifth Republic" told the "interrogator" that the puppet police decided to release Mun Kwi-tong, the chief culprit in the case, by "suspension of indictment" in accordance with the "final decision" made by Chon Tu-hwan upon receiving a "report about the investigation."

Ho Tam Returns Home From Overseas Trip
SK2803151289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT
28 Mar 89

pyongyang March 28 (KCNA)—The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] headed by Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, returned home on March 28 by plane after visiting China and Italy.

It was met at the airport by Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, Chinese Ambassador to Korea Wen Yezhan and GDR Ambassador to Korea Hans Maretzki.

Foreign Delegations Arrive for Youth Festival
SK2903102989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT
29 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 29 (KCNA)—Delegations and delegates arrived here Tuesday by air to attend the fourth meeting of the International Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

They are from Grenada, Guadeloupe, Namibia, Norway, Luxembourg, Morocco, Martinique, the United States, Bahrain, Barbados, Botswana, Cape Verde, Belgium, Saudi Arabia, West Germany, West Berlin, Syria, Switzerland, Haiti, Ireland, Antigua and Barbuda, Britain, Oman, Austria, Jordan, Yugoslavia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Egypt, the Yemen Arab Republic, Zaire, Zambia, Jamaica, Central Africa, Tanzania, Turkey, Trinidad and Tobago, France, Finland, Greece, the Netherlands, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Tunisia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, the International Students Research Centre, the UNESCO youth division, the International Bureau for Tourism and Exchange of Youth, the Caribbean Federation of Youth and the Pan-African Youth Movement.

Delegations or delegates of Mauritius, Somalia, Sweden, Pakistan, Poland, the World Federation of Trade Unions and the council of the European national youth committees arrived here on March 27.

Daily Special Article Discusses Leader's Role
SK2903044789 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2114 GMT 23 Mar 89

[NODONG SINMUN 24 March special article: "The Leader Is the Father Who Gives Genuine Life to the Popular Masses"]

[Text] Today our people cherish as their revolutionary faith and obligation the devoted loyalty and fidelity to the leader, while upholding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the benevolent father who has revived our nation, has endowed our people with the most precious political and social life, and has provided them with the happiest and most rewarding life.

All Koreans should uphold the fatherly leader with loyalty. For our people, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the father and devoting loyalty and fidelity to him is the demand of their life and their greatest honor and happiness.

The idea that the leader is the father of a genuine life—which has been elucidated by the *chuche* idea—is an original idea, which develops a revolutionary outlook on the leader—the political attitude and stance of revolutionary fighters toward the leader—into the most truthful and loftiest loyalty by combining it with an ethical and moral attitude and stand. On the basis of the idea on the role and status of the leader in developing history and the idea on the intellect and center of social and political life, the *chuche* idea has expounded anew the relations between the leader and fighters and the idea that the leader is the father of a genuine life. The course of the life of those who have turned out in the revolutionary struggle to realize the independence of the working class depends on whether they uphold an outstanding leader or not.

The leader and the popular masses constitute an inseparable united body. Only by upholding the leader can the popular masses possess independence and creativity. The genuine life of the popular masses is inconceivable apart from the bosom of the leader, the political father. The relationship between the leader and revolutionary fighters is not merely one between the leader [*yongdoja*] and those led by him. The relations between the leader and revolutionary fighters—a relationship between the father who gives genuine life in the community of fate, in which life and death are shared, as a single social and political organic body and those who are given a genuine life by him—are organizational and ideological links of blood. The relations between the leader and fighters include political and social relations and ethical and moral relations. Proceeding from these relations between the leader and fighters, the former treats the latter with trust and love and the latter upholding the former with loyalty and fidelity.

The leader is the father of a political life who endows the people with a social and political life, the primary life of social men, and who cultivates this life and makes it shine forever, and the benevolent father of genuine life who provides the people with an independent and creative life and takes care of them. The leader is the father of a genuine life primarily because social and political life is given by the leader. Only when man possesses a social and political life can he enjoy a genuine life worthy of a true human being.

A social and political life is a precious life possessed by those who actively take part in the struggle to realize independence as members of a social group formed on the basis of the common idea of putting the independence of human beings into practice. A social and political life can organizationally be given only by the leader of the working class in the revolutionary struggle to realize the independence of the popular working masses. This is, above all, connected with the fact that the social and political life of revolutionaries grows with the revolutionary idea of the leader as nutrition. Just as all living bodies grow with their own nutrients, so does a social and political life.

The nutrient of social and political life is the idea of the leader. The idea of the leader serves as the nutrient of social and political life that awakens the people to independence and unites them in a social and political organic body. The reason why the idea of the leader is the nutrient of social and political life is connected with the fact that social and political life is given through the revolutionary organization founded by the leader. A social and political life is maintained through a revolutionary organizational life, a collective life. A revolutionary organization is the main body that makes it possible to maintain and make shine a social and political life. The revolutionary organization to make social and political life shine is founded and led by the leader. The revolutionary organization adopts the idea of the leader as its unitary guiding idea and is formed with the leader as the center of its unity. Therefore, it is not until people become members of a revolutionary organization founded by the leader that they are given the most precious social and political life.

Another reason why the leader is the father of social and political life lies in the fact that life is cultivated and made shine by the leader. Just as parents give birth to and bring up their children, the leader not only endows revolutionary fighters with a social and political life but also leads them so that their life can be cultivated and made shine.

A social and political life is maintained and made shine not by itself but through a collective social practical life to remodel nature and society.

The leader helps the people actively turn out in a revolutionary struggle and leads them to victory. The leader defines the nature of each stage of the revolution, lays down revolutionary tasks, and delineates methods and forms of struggle. The leader awakens the people in terms of class by setting various revolutionary organizations, including the party, in active operation and arms them with principles and methods of a revolutionary struggle, thus bringing them up as masters of their destinies and independent and creative beings. In addition, the leader encourages and prompts the people to break through ordeals and difficulties that may face them with a high revolutionary zeal and strong will by organizing and mobilizing them into a creative struggle. Amid this revolutionary struggle, the people solidly cultivate and make shine their life as the revolutionary fighters of the leader—the social and political life.

Another reason why the leader is the father of a genuine life lies in the fact that he is the benevolent father who provides the people with an independent and creative life and takes good care of them.

The parents who have given birth to a physical life cannot provide their children with the most precious life in the world, the life worthy of the masters of the world and of their destinies, and an independent and creative life.

The rewarding and happy life and independent and creative life, which parents cannot give to their children, are provided for them only by the leader. By wisely leading the revolutionary struggle for independence, the leader furnishes the people with an independent and creative life in which they can play their role as masters with the status of being the masters of nature and society.

The leader pays close attention to and takes good care of the people's life so that they can live without difficulties. The rewarding and happy life of the people and their independent and creative life are provided by the constant efforts of the leader. Herein lies the reason why the leader is the father of all people and the genuine father of revolutionary fighters and why they deem it their duty and greatest revolutionary obligation to devote their loyalty and fidelity to the leader with the firm belief that they are glorious, whether in life or death, in the road of the revolution led by the leader.

By elucidating that the leader is the father of a genuine life, the *chuche* idea has developed the attitude and stand of revolutionary fighters toward the leader into the loftiest and most immaculate loyalty and fidelity.

The question of loyalty and fidelity has been much discussed in history. However, this discussion—preaching blind submission and obedience to an individual person—proceeded from a concept on relations between individual human beings and an individualistic ethical outlook.

The loyalty of the past period, which was based on an individualistic view on life, was not loyalty in the genuine sense of the word. The concept on loyalty and fidelity toward the leader, which has been elucidated anew by the *chuche* idea, is totally different from that of the past historical period in terms of its essential content and loftiness. It is a concept expressing relations between the supreme representative of a collective—the head of a social and political life, in which the fate of life and death is shared—and its members and relations between the father of a genuine life, who provides and takes care of social and political life and independent and creative life, and revolutionary fighters. Therefore, it is an original concept which graphically expresses the principle of collective life—relations between individuals and a social and political collective.

Indeed, loyalty and fidelity elucidated by the *chuche* idea are lofty ideological and spiritual traits with loyalty to the leader as their essence.

Along with loyalty to the leader, fidelity to him should be possessed to genuinely uphold the leader and his cause. When loyalty to the leader is backed by fidelity to him, it becomes more true, clean, and firm. Loyalty and fidelity to the leader are lofty political and moral traits which are possessed and manifested in action not through a sense of obligation but through a revolutionary conscience. This is because the leader is believed to be the father of a social and political life and a genuine life.

The higher fidelity to the leader is, the loftier and more truthful loyalty to him becomes; the higher loyalty to the leader is, the more warmly fidelity to him is manifested. Therefore, upholding the leader, who gives revolutionary fighters a genuine life and takes good care of them, as the father of a genuine life and devoting loyalty and fidelity to him are the greatest revolutionary obligation.

Ignoring loyalty and fidelity while accepting the leader's parental love or failing to reward his benevolence while seeking his clemency is contrary to the obligation of revolutionary fighters. Those who do not reward him for his love and benevolence with loyalty and fidelity cannot make their social and political life shine.

When upholding the leader, the father of genuine life, is adopted as an unchanging faith and primary life and embroidering life with loyalty and fidelity to the party and the leader, the life of revolutionary fighters becomes most precious.

There is no more rewarding and happier thing to us than rewarding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's love and benevolence with loyalty and fidelity based on a clean revolutionary conscience.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the benevolent father who gives our people genuine life and happiness.

Our people will devote their loyalty and fidelity to the party and the leader with a single mind, upholding the leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center who endow them with the most precious social and political life and independent and creative life and take care of them.

Kim Chong-il Gives Talk on WPK Anniversary
SK2803070689 Pyongyang KOREA TODAY
in English Feb 89 pp 2-10

[Talk by Kim Chong-il to the senior officials of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee on 10 October 1987, place not given: "On Establishing the *Chuche* Outlook on the Revolution"]

[Text] Greeting the 42nd anniversary of the foundation of our Party today, I would like to emphasize once again the matter of establishing the *Chuche* outlook on the revolution among Party members and other working people.

Ever since its foundation our Party has become steadily stronger and more developed by conducting a series of difficult and complex revolutionary campaigns, and has all along led our revolution to victory. It has developed into a revolutionary party which now has unconquerable strength primarily because it has inherited the glorious traditions of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. The true revolutionaries during this struggle held the *Chuche* outlook on the revolution. So they were able to fight resolutely for victory in the revolution without the

slightest vacillation even in the most trying of circumstances, rallied solidly behind the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and forming unbreakable ties with the popular masses.

The revolutionary outlook of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters was not mere knowledge obtained from a book or in a study. It was an unshakable belief acquired while fighting a grim war to destroy the brutal enemy, under the guidance of the great leader who had blazed the trail of the revolution. A revolutionary outlook that has been shaped and consolidated into a belief through practical struggle in this manner can become an ingrained characteristic peculiar to revolutionaries.

Our revolution has made great headway, and many changes have taken place in the status of the revolutionaries and in their circumstances. Nevertheless, making the revolutionary outlook a belief remains an important matter for us. Our revolution has not yet been completed, and we still have a long and rugged revolutionary path to tread. But our revolutionary veterans have gradually been decreasing in number, while a great many younger people who have not been trained during an arduous revolutionary struggle are joining the ranks of our revolution. If we are to overcome the trials and difficulties and achieve eventual victory in our revolution, we must equip all Party members and other working people firmly with the Chuche outlook on the revolution.

The revolutionary outlook must be shaped to become one's belief rather than being taught as general knowledge. An ideology can only be firm when it has been acquired through a practical struggle because it is social consciousness that reflects one's desires and interests. An outlook on the revolution can be one's unshakable will when it has not only been understood theoretically, but also experienced in the course of one's life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has said that people cannot be considered to have established a revolutionary outlook on the world until they realize their class positions and interests, feel hatred for the exploiting class, are ready to champion their class interests, and then embark upon the path of the revolution with a firm determination and will to fight to destroy the society of exploiters and build a new society for the working masses. This is an outstanding idea, the first of its kind in history to explain scientifically the process of the formation of the revolutionary outlook on the world.

I can see, however, that the work of our officials in teaching Party members and working people to establish their revolutionary outlook remains, on the whole, at the stage of simply making them understand. Due attention is not being paid to the matter of encouraging them to shape their outlook and make it their belief through a practical struggle. Some officials seem to think that the matter of establishing the revolutionary outlook will be completely settled if they compile statistics on the number of study sessions and public lectures that have been

given and organize such things as competitions for reciting phrases. Even question-and-answer contests are conducted in such a way as to make the contestants learn phrases by heart mechanically, instead of using methods of stimulating a large number of people to form a broad and deep understanding of the essence of the given question by drawing on their collective intelligence through argument. The purpose of imbuing Party members and working people with the revolutionary ideology is, in essence, to help them to participate in the revolutionary struggle with a high degree of willingness and with the attitude of masters, rather than to make them learn phrases by heart and show them off. Of course, it is necessary to go through the stage of cognition if one is to shape one's outlook on the revolution. But cognition is not an end in itself; it is significant only as a prerequisite for encouraging people to participate enthusiastically in the revolution with revolutionary determination and fighting spirit. We must not deal perfunctorily with the work of establishing the revolutionary outlook, but do it substantially in close combination with revolutionary practice so that this outlook can become an unshakable belief and will.

The Chuche outlook on the revolution is the Chuche-orientated revolutionary concept and attitude that must be acquired by a master of the revolution. Establishing this outlook means acquiring a correct understanding of the essence of the revolution, its basic aim and the method of carrying it out, and having a resolve and will to devote everything for the revolution, with a strong belief in their cause.

The revolution is an undertaking for providing Chajusong for the masses; it is an undertaking that must be conducted by the masses themselves, the masters. The aim of the revolution is to realize the Chajusong of the masses, and the basic method of carrying it out is to enhance their creative role under the leadership of the Party and the leader. Victory in the revolution depends, in the long run, on how the subject of the revolution, the integral whole of the leader, the party and the masses, is strengthened and how its role is enhanced. In establishing the revolutionary outlook, it is necessary to have a clear understanding of the object of the revolution, but it is most important to have a correct concept of and attitude towards the subject of the revolution.

Since the subject of the revolution is the integral whole of the leader, the party and the masses, shaping a correct outlook on the leader, the organization and the masses is a prerequisite for establishing an outlook on the revolution. In addition, the Chuche outlook on the revolution must be fortified by the revolutionary moral outlook which requires sharing life and death, weal and woe, on the basis of revolutionary ethics and comradeship, because the subject of the revolution is a socio-political organism which has a common destiny. Just as the leader, the Party and the masses constitute the subject of the revolution by forming a socio-political organism, so the outlooks on the leader, the organization, the masses

and morals constitute an integral outlook on the revolution in an unbreakable relationship. Therefore, in order to establish an unshakable, Chuche outlook on the revolution it is essential to acquire the revolutionary outlooks on the leader, the organization, the masses and morals together.

If one is to establish the Chuche outlook on the revolution, one must, above all else, establish the revolutionary outlook on the leader.

In doing this, it is important to have the correct understanding that the leader is the centre of the life of the socio-political community.

The importance of the leader's role of guidance has been emphasized a great deal in previous revolutionary theories. Needless to say, the leader plays an important role as the centre of leadership in shaping the destiny of the masses. But the leader must not be regarded simply as the man in high command. The importance of leadership has been recognized in every society and by every class, but no other class has ever given such high prominence to its leader as the centre of the life of the socio-political community as the working class does. The relationship between the leader and the people must not be understood as a mere relationship between the man who leads and the men who are led. If the leader is viewed simply as a man with authority to command, and the people simply as being in duty bound to obey, their relationship will be no more than that of authority and duty and not that based on a love for comrades and on revolutionary ethics. Bourgeois democracy, which is based on an individualistic outlook on life, views the relationship between the man in command and his subordinates as that of authority and duty. From the point of view of bourgeois democracy, it is impossible to understand the revolutionary outlook on the leader.

The essence of the leader in all contexts lies in his being the centre of the life of the socio-political community. There is no doubt that the centre of life is important for the existence and activities of the organism. Unless the masses are united, centring on the leader, they cannot acquire vitality as an independent socio-political community. We must understand and believe that the leader is the centre of the life of the socio-political community and that it is only when we are linked to the leader organizationally, ideologically and as comrades that we can acquire immortal socio-political integrity.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters remained loyal to the leader through to the end because, while fighting decisive battles against the enemy, sharing life and death, weal and woe, united closely behind the leader, they formed a clear understanding, through actual experience, that the leader was the centre of the life of our nation and that their destiny was inseparably linked to the leader. So the question arises of how we should, in

today's circumstances, induce Party members and working people to acquire the life experience of the inseparable ties linking the leader and the people, just as the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters experienced. Certainly, works of literature and art can provide them with second-hand experience of what the revolutionaries in those days experienced. In helping them to establish their outlook on the leader, it is necessary to produce and show them many works of literature and art that deal with the model anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who were unfailingly loyal to the leader. It is fine to cultivate the outlook on the leader through such works, but it is always better to do it in close combination with actual revolutionary activities.

The circumstances of the revolutionary struggle of the past and that of the present are different, but there is no difference between the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and today's struggle in that the revolutionary struggle is conducted under the guidance of the leader and in accordance with his ideas and will. Conducting the revolutionary struggle under his leadership and in line with his ideology and will means fighting for the revolution by acquiring socio-political integrity from him. The more we are faithful to the leader's ideology and will, the closer our ties with the leader will be, the greater the value of our socio-political integrity will become, and the more worthy a life, which is beyond the imagination of those who lead an individualistic life, we shall enjoy. Only those who seek the worth of life in thinking and acting in accordance with the leader's ideas and will and in sharing life and death, weal and woe, with him can be called revolutionaries who have established an unshakable revolutionary outlook on the leader. We must realize that the greatest value and worth of life exist in faithfully implementing the revolutionary tasks set by the leader by trusting in him as a strong moral support at all times, and we must prove ourselves unfailingly loyal to the leader through our revolutionary activities to implement his ideology and will.

In order to establish the chuche outlook on the revolution, one must adopt a proper concept of and attitude towards the party.

Generally speaking, a working-class party represents the vanguard detachment of the working class and other working people that are integrated organizationally and ideologically with the leader at their centre. From this point of view, party leadership implies guidance by the leader, and the concept of and attitude towards the party are, in essence, identical to the concept of and attitude towards the leader. The leader is the leader of the party, so it is inconceivable to regard them as being in isolation from each other.

However, the party and the leader cannot be fully identified with each other. The essential quality of the leader can be defined as being the centre of the life of the socio-political community, whereas the essence of the

party lies in being an organization which plays the role of the backbone in making the masses a socio-political organism centring on the leader.

The party is an integration of its organizations with the leader at the centre. The concept of and attitude towards the party comprise those towards both the leader and the party organization. Since the outlook on the leader has been considered an independent component of the outlook on the revolution, the concept of and attitude towards the party boil down to the concept of and attitude towards the party organization. For this very reason, in dealing with the components of the outlook on the revolution, we refer to them as the outlooks on the leader and on the organization rather than as those on the leader and on the party. The outlook on the organization implies the concept of and attitude towards not only the party organization but also all the social and political organizations which link the leader with the masses under the leadership of the party. The party organization differs from all other social and political organizations in that it is a political organization which plays the role of the backbone of the socio-political community.

Without the organization, a man cannot be linked inseparably to the leader, nor can he acquire immortal socio-political integrity. However knowledgeable and talented he may be, he cannot acquire the socio-political integrity provided by the leader unless he is linked to the leader through organizational channels. One's isolation from the organization means, in effect, losing one's socio-political integrity. Therefore, a true revolutionary regards the organization as being more valuable than his own life and respects it; he considers it to be an inviolable rule to live and fight at all times relying on the organization.

Formerly, the value of the organization was emphasized mainly in connection with the need for unity. Needless to say, the revolution requires organizational unity. Unity gives us great strength to carry out the revolutionary struggle. In this sense we can say that the strength of the organization is, in effect, the strength of unity and that unity is the source of strength for revolutionaries and guarantees their victory.

In order to have a deep understanding of the value of the organization, one must consider it in relation to one's own socio-political integrity. Only through the party organization, the parent body, can the popular masses be integrated into an independent socio-political organism and become the real masters of their own destiny. We must value and respect the Party organization as the parent body of our integrity. We refer to the leader as the fatherly leader and to the Party as the motherly Party because the Party organization with the leader at its centre is the parent body of our socio-political integrity.

If we are to establish a revolutionary outlook on the organization among Party members and other working people, we must help them not only to understand the

value of the organization theoretically but also to experience it fully through their life in an organization. All Party members and other working people must hold the organization dearer than their own life and acquire the habit of relying on the organization at all times and living and working under its guidance and control.

Party life is political life in the course of which Party members meet the requirements of their political integrity. Our political life is, in essence, an organizational and ideological life to keep our position as the master of the state and society and to discharge our responsibility and play our role as such. Through their Party life, Party members enjoy a most valuable and worthwhile life as masters of the revolution.

Party life can be classified into Party organizational life and Party ideological life.

Party organizational life is political activity for Party members, in their specified Party organizations, to implement the revolutionary tasks assigned them by the Party under the direction and control of their organizations. The masters of a Party organization are the Party members themselves. They must take part, like masters, in the work of strengthening the Party organization and, in the course of this, temper their Party loyalty steadily and cultivate the habit of acting, as a member of the Party organization, in accordance with the will and discipline of the organization at all times.

Party ideological life is political life in which the Party members receive intellectual sustenance to keep their political integrity and digest and absorb it. It is only when they are armed with the ideology of the Party and the leader that they can become welded into the Party ideologically and maintain their political integrity as Party members. Just as a man eats food to maintain his physical life, so a Party member must, through his ideological life, continue to make the revolutionary ideas of the Party and the leader his lifeblood. Only then can he share the destiny with the Party through thick and thin.

Party life must be conducted in close combination with the fulfilment of revolutionary assignments. A man who fulfils his revolutionary tasks faithfully is a man who leads a good Party life and who is faithful to the Party and the leader.

In guiding the Party life of the members, some Party officials are currently paying primary attention to matters relating to how the members observe organizational discipline, how they study, and so on, but they are little concerned about how they fulfil their basic revolutionary duties. These officials have a mistaken view that the Party members' performance of their basic revolutionary assignments is a business routine to which administrative and economic officials alone must pay attention. In consequence, the Party life of the members is not geared

towards improving how they carry out their basic revolutionary assignments an even obstructs the implementation of these tasks. That is why I have long emphasized the need to link the Party life of the members closely to the performance of their revolutionary duties.

When told to coordinate the Party life of the members and the fulfilment of their basic revolutionary duties closely, some Party officials take administrative and economic affairs upon themselves as if it were proper to do so. This runs counter to our Party's principles in guiding Party life.

Party officials must give substantial guidance to the Party life of the members so that every member values his organization and faithfully carries out the Party's revolutionary assignments.

In order to establish the *chuche* outlook on the revolution we must have a correct concept of and attitude towards the popular masses.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has said, the popular masses are the masters of the revolution and construction and they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. The revolutionary outlook on the masses is the concept and attitude of regarding the masses as the masters of the revolution and serving them, and of carrying out the revolution by believing in and relying on their inexhaustible strength.

If we are to establish the revolutionary outlook on the masses, we must regard the popular masses as the masters of the revolution.

Of course, the party is in the position of leadership in relation to the masses. But this does not mean that the party is something that has been placed over the masses. The party is the guiding, hard-core force of the masses themselves. That a party could exist, separated from the masses, is unthinkable.

By the party leading the masses we do not mean that the party imposes its subjective will upon the masses but that, based on a scientific insight into their desires and interests, it sets correct fighting targets and leads the masses to attain them. The party is in duty bound to guide the struggle of the masses to meet their desires and interests. It must serve them by fulfilling this duty satisfactorily. The party cannot have separate interests to those of the masses, and the supreme principle governing party activities is to fight in the interest of the masses.

Since the party is the advance detachment of the masses it will not be able to serve them in good faith if it trails behind them. The party must help and lead the masses so that they acquire a correct understanding of their genuine interests and strive to meet them. The party's leadership of the masses means serving their genuine interests.

If officials lack the understanding that the masses are the masters of the revolution, they will look down upon the masses, shout at them, wield Party authority and behave bureaucratically by regarding themselves as special beings that stand over the masses. If one looks down upon the masses one naturally thinks of oneself as a special being. This attitude is an ideological hangover of the ruling class of the old society, which exploited and oppressed the working masses. Officials must acquire the firm belief that the popular masses are the masters of the revolution and must understand clearly that serving the people is most honourable and worthwhile.

In order to acquire the firm belief that the popular masses are the masters of the revolution, it is necessary not only to understand this clearly in theory, but also to make it an iron rule to work for the revolution believing in the strength of the masses and relying on it, and make it a part of one's daily routine to mix with the masses and share joy and sorrow with them.

You can say that you have established the revolutionary outlook on the masses when you are resolved to serve the masses, regarding them as the masters of the revolution, and then make it a part of your daily routine to work for the revolution believing in the strength of the masses and relying on it. Victory in the revolution depends on how you enlist the creative wisdom of the masses and their efforts. An individual, however wise and able he may be, can assimilate only a very limited part of the human wisdom and strength that have been accumulated down through the ages. The popular masses alone fully embody all the social wealth that mankind has accumulated historically and have the creative ability to shape their own destiny by harnessing nature and transforming society and people themselves. Therefore, the masses are the only people who can undertake the revolution and promote the forward movement of society. In carrying out the revolution there can be no other alternative than to rely on the efforts of the masses. A man who does not believe in their strength is a person who does not believe in his own strength. He is not qualified to be a revolutionary. Lack of confidence in the strength of the masses results in worshipping great powers, in depending on foreign forces and in falling into pessimism and defeatism.

No matter how great the strength of the masses may be, they do not display it of their own accord. It is only when the masses are awakened to ideological consciousness and united organizationally that they can display their strength to the full. The strength of the awakened and organized masses is incomparably greater than the arithmetical sum total of the individuals' strength and is qualitatively different from it. The unconquerable vitality of the revolutionary method of work evolved by the great leader lies in enabling us to solve all problems by relying on the strength of the masses, believing in it and enlisting their creative ability to the maximum.

On its own, the method of stimulating the interest of individuals is not enough to give full scope to their creative initiative and devotion. Only a man who is

aware that the interests of the collective are more valuable than those of the individual can struggle for the revolution, displaying a high degree of initiative and devotion.

Our Party's mass line is excellent in that it not only provides the popular masses with democratic freedom and equality but also encourages them to occupy the position of masters and play the role of masters in the revolution and construction. The popular masses must not rest content simply because they are equal masters of society, but fulfill their duties and play their role as masters of the revolution and construction. To this end, they must be united organizationally and ideologically under the leadership of the party and fight in accordance with a sound strategy and tactics. The mass line must be combined with party leadership. Without party leadership it is impossible for the masses to display their might as masters of the revolution and construction; also, without relying on the masses it is impossible for the party to lead the revolution and construction. This is the very reason why combining unitary Party leadership and its mass line constitutes the fundamental principle in the activities of our Party.

Our officials talk a great deal about the Party's mass line, but they have not yet completely overcome bureaucratism and are unable to give rein to the masses' revolutionary enthusiasm and creative ability as they should, because they have failed to acquire a sound revolutionary outlook on the masses and the Party's revolutionary work method which is the application of the mass line. As a result, they lack confidence in implementing Party policy, and there are even instances of pinning their hopes on an individualistic, pragmatistic method which is alien to our Party's revolutionary work method. We must put great efforts into encouraging our officials to acquire a sound revolutionary outlook on the masses and our Party's revolutionary work method.

If the revolutionary outlooks on the leader, the organization and the masses are to be accepted as a belief, based on revolutionary conscience, they must be moulded with the revolutionary outlook on morals.

Morality is the social standards of behaviour which are supposed to be observed willingly according to one's conscience, not through coercion or control. The revolutionary outlook on morals is the concept of and attitude towards the standards of people's behaviour based on revolutionary conscience. Revolutionary conscience is a social consciousness that places the life of the socio-political community above that of an individual and regards the interests of the party, the people and the revolution as more precious than those of an individual. Revolutionaries feel a sense of pride when they have acted in the interests of the revolution. They feel remorse when they have harmed these interests, even though nobody may know about their misbehaviour.

Being loyal to the leader, the party and the masses is an inviolable duty of revolutionaries, a duty which is derived from the need to meet the fundamental interests of the revolution. Neglect of this duty is intolerable from the point of view of revolutionary discipline because it means, in the final analysis, betraying the revolution. Loyalty to the leader, the party and the masses is also a moral obligation for revolutionaries because the relationship between the leader, the party and the masses—a socio-political organism with a common destiny is based on a love for comrades and revolutionary ethics. Loyalty to the leader, the party and the masses must be guaranteed by morality that is based on revolutionary conscience. Only then can it really be lasting and true.

In the past, when our people, as the colonial slaves of the Japanese imperialists, were subjected to every manner of maltreatment and oppression, when even the spirit of the nation was on the brink of being extinguished, the great leader created the immortal *chuche* idea, inspired in our people the spirit of national independence and led them in the sacred revolutionary struggle. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is, indeed, the saviour who revived our nation. He is the benevolent father who has provided our people with the most precious socio-political integrity as well as the happiest and most worthwhile life. To hold the fatherly leader in high esteem and to be loyal to him is a moral obligation for all Koreans.

In our own lives we have keenly experienced that to act in accordance with the leader's ideas and intention is the most conscientious and moral behaviour because the leader embodies the desires and interests of the popular masses at the highest level. That is why we call loyalty to the leader the highest expression of communist morality.

We must hold the leader in high esteem not because pressure is exerted on us or out of a sense of duty, but with willingness, respect the dignity of the Party organization, observe organizational discipline voluntarily, love the popular masses sincerely and serve them heart and soul.

Revolutionary morality based on revolutionary ethics and comradeship must be embodied in all fields of social activity as well as in loyalty to the leader, the Party and the masses.

Originally, morality came into being as universal standards of behaviour for all members of society to observe voluntarily. But as the interests of one class of people conflicted with those of another, morality came to acquire a class character and was at variance with the different classes. In a society of exploiters, universal morality which transcends class interests is inconceivable.

In a socialist society, where the working masses are masters, morals assume a working-class character. However, the interests of the working class accord with those of the whole of society because the working class is striving to abolish the classes and build a classless

society. The morals which reflect the interests of the working class are of universal relevance because they accord with the interests of all the people.

Communist morality, the morality of the working class, is the most refined and advanced morality in that it has inherited all the good elements of the morals of the preceding ages and in that it has evolved to suit the social character of man. Communist morality comprises universal standards of behaviour that must be observed by everyone who advocates Chajusong and creativity, the intrinsic social qualities of man.

In a socialist society, which is the embodiment of the working-class ideology, the people are equal as masters of the state and society and are integrated into a socio-political organism with a common destiny. The voluntary observance by people of communist morality, which is based on revolutionary ethics and comradeship, is a proper and natural practice that conforms to the intrinsic requirements of the socialist system.

The reason why communist morality is not yet being displayed to the full in socialist society can be explained mainly by the fact that there still exist some remnants of the old society. When the complete victory of socialism has been achieved and an advance is made towards the higher stage of communism in the future, the scope of social life controlled by power will gradually become narrower and the range of public life influenced by communist morality will grow wider. From this point of view, it can be said that the course of building socialism and communism is the process in which the action of power in social life decreases gradually and the action of morality expands steadily.

The working-class party must naturally develop communist morality to the full and intensify communist moral education in keeping with the law of social development.

However, this education is not being conducted efficiently to meet the requirements of the developing situation. Our officials are conducting a great deal of such education in the context of cultivating loyalty to the revolution, but paying little attention to it in relation to everyday life. Education in communist morality must centre on cultivating loyalty to the Party and the revolution, but this alone is not enough to establish communist morality in all fields of social life nor is it capable of intensifying loyalty itself on a lasting moral basis.

Communist morality can be classified into two categories. One is the morality that must be observed in the relations between the community and individuals and the other is the morality that must be kept in a personal relationship.

The relationship between the community and individuals means the relationship between the leader, the party and the masses as a whole and individuals.

Naturally, the popular masses constitute the community, and the leader as the centre of the community and the party as its backbone also represent the community. Because public property, too, belongs to the community, we should consider the relationship between the communal property of the state and society and individuals as the relationship between the community and individuals. Further, the relationship between individuals and the country, which comprises all the people, property and territory, should also be regarded as the relationship between individuals and the community.

The community and the individuals who belong to it share one and the same destiny, so the principle of revolutionary ethics based on comradeship governs the relations between the community and individuals. The collectivist principle "One for all and all for one!" is an expression of this communist moral relationship between the community and individuals. However, it does not mean that the interests of the community are identical to those of individuals. Evidently, the interests of the community are more valuable than those of individuals because individuals cannot live apart from the community. In his relationship with the community, an individual should regard the interests of the community as more valuable than his own, and consider it a moral obligation to serve the community with devotion.

The relationship between individuals within the socio-political community is also governed by the principle of revolutionary ethics based on comradeship, but unlike the relationship between the community and individuals, it is an equal relationship. So there can be no question of the interests of one individual being more valuable than those of another. Within the community all its members must regard their moral duty to be to love and help each other on equal terms and in a comradely manner.

As a matter of principle, comradely love presupposes that one regards another person as an independent being and recognizes his independence. Comradely love cannot exist between the dominator and the dominated. It can exist only between the members of a socio-political community who share the same destiny. Therefore, it should find expression in mutual respect and selfless assistance. If one displays love for another as a means of satisfying one's greed, it cannot be considered genuine love for one's comrade.

A personal relationship in the socio-political community, whose members share a common destiny, is a completely equal, independent relationship as well as a relationship of comradely love of helping each other with devotion.

Communist morality which reflects the requirements and interests of the socio-political community must contribute to giving full rein to the Chajusong of individuals and, at the same time, to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the community. Communist society,

which is an excellent embodiment of this morality, is the most just society, a society of the greatest harmony and unity, welded together by comradely love.

The moral traits of a communist that suit the characteristics of communist society comprise, by and large, two aspects. A man with communist moral traits is, first of all, a most just man. A just man is fair, aboveboard and honest. He hates all the injustices that infringe upon man's dignity and rights and knows how to deal with all matters fairly, free from any prejudice and self-interest. He is also a most popular and devoted man who holds people dear, loves them and knows how to serve them wholeheartedly.

The great leader gave instructions that, since man is the most precious being in the world, it is the most important moral trait of a communist revolutionary to respect and love man.

Some of our officials, however, have not yet acquired communist moral qualities so that they still do not take loving care of the people with all their hearts and so that they even trample on the personal dignity of others and encroach upon their rights to independence. There are instances of abusing official authority with a view to bringing pressure to bear upon people, as well as attempts at seeking selfish ends at the expense of the interests of others. All these are remnants of the old society and cannot be tolerated in our society. Nevertheless, some officials do not take a serious view of these practices, and consider that they do not conflict with the fundamental interests of the revolution to any great extent. Those who ignore the personal dignity of people and do not love them cannot be faithful to the revolutionary cause of the popular masses. A man who deceives his comrades can deceive the party and the leader; a man who sacrifices others for his own sake can turn his back on the interests of the revolution.

Communist morality, which everyone must observe, must be fully embodied in the relationship between comrades as well as in the lives of the family and the community.

It is important to be true to revolutionary ethics in the relationship between comrades.

The great leader has said that a comrade in the revolution is worth his weight in gold and that the revolution must begin by rallying comrades.

Comrades in the revolution are dear comrades-in-arms and intimate brothers who, with common socio-political integrity, fight for the revolution, sharing life and death, good times and bad. A revolutionary feels most happy when he has found a true comrade and most unhappy when he has lost such a comrade. It can be regarded as an elementary moral quality of a revolutionary to take loving care of his comrades. Those who do not treasure and love their comrades wholeheartedly and do not treat them honestly cannot be faithful to the Party and the

revolution, either. Knowing whether or not one is able to observe revolutionary ethics in one's relationships with one's comrades in everyday life is the first process of examining and judging correctly one's faithfulness to the Party and revolution.

Love between comrades must be warm, sincere and highly principled. A man who says he loves his comrade but connives at his comrade's error, instead of trying hard to help him to correct it, lacks sincere love for the comrade and is unfaithful to him. It is also wrong to treat one's comrade coldly and try only to find fault with him on the plea of observing one's principles. We must treat people fairly on the principle of being loyal to the Party and leader and, at the same time, love comrades intensely, trusting them and sharing joy and sorrow with them.

Comradely love and revolutionary ethics must also permeate the relationship between superiors and subordinates. The relationship between them in our society is in no way a relationship between the dominator and the dominated; it is the relationship between comrades who are performing their duties to the revolution in cooperation. The subordinate must respect and help his superior, regarding him as a precious comrade who performs a more important revolutionary duty than his own; the superior must take good care of his subordinates and lead them, displaying a higher sense of responsibility.

The family in our society is the basic unit of life. A sound and happy family life helps to make social life as a whole cheerful and animated.

The relationships between family members can be distinguished from other social relations in that they are based on kinship. However, family relationships are part of social relations, so they are governed by the moral principles common to the given society. We must respect the love of kinship between husband and wife, between parents and children and among brothers and sisters and help it to become a true comradely love.

Some people think that communist revolutionaries are inhuman people who care for nothing but the revolution, ignoring even their families. They are mistaken. It is the basic obligation of a man to love and respect his parents. A person who does not love his parents, spouse and children, who form the closest bonds of kinship, cannot love his country and fellow people.

This, however, does not imply that the love of kinship among family members should be regarded as absolute. Since socio-political integrity is more valuable than physical life and since comradely relations are more important than ties of kinship, the love of kinship among family members should always be subordinated to comradely love. While loving their families intensely, revolutionaries must render them comradely assistance in every possible way so that they all work faithfully for the revolution.

Observing morality in live between men and women is of great importance in ensuring sound family and social lives. The relations between the sexes should be developed on the basis of true love and become comradely relations in which the two people respect each other's personal dignity, trust each other and help each other sincerely.

We must see that communist morality is observed voluntarily in community life.

An important aspect of community life is labour. To work faithfully is a noble moral duty for a social man. Anyone who neglects social labour has no right to be the master of society and cannot lead a worthwhile life as a creative man. All the working people must like labour and work honestly with the attitude of being responsible to society for the results of their labour, whether they are seen or not.

Every member of society must not only participate in labour faithfully but also value anything created through labour and take good care of it. Valuing the wealth created by labour and taking good care of it are an expression both of loyalty to the social community and of a proper attitude towards labour and workers.

We must also pay close attention to ensuring that everyone is decorous and that a social climate is established of giving polite assistance to elderly people, children, mothers with babies, and the infirm and disabled.

If one is to assimilate the chuche outlook on the revolution and make it one's unshakable conviction, it must become one's outlook on life.

The outlook on life can, roughly, be classified into an individualist one and a collectivist one. The individualist outlook on life regards one's own personal comfort and pleasure as one's ultimate goal, whereas the collectivist outlook on life fuses one's destiny into that of the collective and finds the true worth and happiness of life in struggling for the good of the community. According to the individualist outlook on life, nothing is dearer than an individual's life and a human life ends with the death of the individual. However, as for the collectivist outlook on life, the life of the community is dearer than an individual's life and a human life does not end with the death of the individual but lasts for ever with the community.

We are conducting the revolution not only for ourselves and our generation but also for future generations, and further, for the future of mankind. If a man simply pursues his own comfort all his life, he will leave nothing to posterity. His life will be totally worthless and meaningless. If a man's life is to be worthwhile, he must contribute something to the community, which will last, and leave something behind him. In former days the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters fought unyieldingly, sleeping in the wind and rain, sometimes eating only grass roots and tree bark, not because they were unaware that a comfortable life was good, but because they knew

that fighting for the country and their fellow people, though they might live for only a short while, was an honourable and worthwhile way of life.

Were it not for the previous generations, it would have been impossible for our generation to come into existence, and without ours the next generation would not come. It is our noble duty to build a happy future not only for ourselves and our generation but also for the generations to come.

Human fates are interrelated. We must fight not only for our people but also for the prosperity of mankind. Just as we reject selfishness in individual relationships, so we must oppose national egoism. Revolutionaries must naturally be loyal to both their national and international duties to the revolution.

Our people are now working hard to build socialism and reunify their divided country in direct confrontation with U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of the reactionary forces of the world, while safeguarding peace and the eastern post of socialism. Our struggle is the struggle for the good of our nation as well as a noble struggle for the security and prosperity of mankind. We are waging a hard-fought struggle, but it is so much the more honourable and worthwhile. History shows that the exploits of those who have devoted themselves to the struggle for the future of their people and mankind are lasting and that their great services are honoured more and more with the passage of time. Living in the spirit of loyalty to one's own people and mankind is the way to remain most faithful to oneself.

We must hold the firm belief that being loyal to the leader, the Party and the masses is the way to a most honourable life, and we must make this revolutionary outlook our outlook on life.

The work of establishing the revolutionary outlook is an extremely important undertaking for strengthening the subject of the revolution and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche down through the generations.

We must conduct efficiently the work of establishing the revolutionary outlook and thus develop our Party members and working people into genuine communist revolutionaries who are firmly equipped with the chuche outlook on the revolution.

South Korea

Report on Kim Il-song, Mun Ik-hwan Meeting
SK2903004489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
29 Mar 89 p 1

[Text] Amid North Korea's sudden peace offensive, dissident leader Mun Ik-hwan and his three-man entourage met Kim Il-song and discussed reunification issues in Pyongyang Monday, the National Unification board said yesterday, quoting North Korean radio reports.

Kim stressed the "Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo" idea, the North's long-held official formula, as the only practical way to reunify the two halves which have remained hostile toward each other since the division.

He reiterated his objection to joint annual South Korean-U.S. military exercise on the peninsula, which he termed as a war game.

The Pyongyang radios quoted Kim as saying that inter-Korean dialogue is not compatible with Team Spirit. North Korea suspended the eighth round of preliminary talks on Feb. 8 just short of reaching a conclusion on South-North parliamentary conferences, citing the exercise.

Kim Il-song put emphasis on the need to hold high-level political and military talks as a means to ease tension, the reports said. He revealed that exchanges between the South and the North would be pursued if the talks are arranged.

Welcoming pastor Mun, who arrived in Pyongyang last weekend at his invitation to a gathering of Southern and Northern political and social-sector leaders, Kim declared that anyone who travels to the North for inter-Korean matters would be welcomed as "reunification is great mission for all the people."

He turned down simultaneous recognition of Seoul by the Soviet Union and China in return for similar actions for Pyongyang by the United States and Japan, branding Seoul's move as a "scheme to perpetuate the separation of the same race."

For the same reason, he objected cross contacts. "Cross-recognition and cross-contacts should not be permitted because the policies are aimed at keeping Choson (Korea) divided," he was quoted as telling Mun.

Analysts here said Kim's stance sends a signal that Pyongyang would rather focus on private-level contacts with South Koreans than official talks with the Seoul government in an attempt to push the No Tae-u administration outside the dialogue channel.

Pyongyang is actually more inclined to proposals made by dissident groups in the South than to the South Korean government's efforts to hold a summit between No and Kim Il-song.

The Mun-Kim meeting was attended by Chong Kyong-mo, an activist writer residing in Japan, who arranged Mun's clandestine trip; novelist Hwang Sok-yong and Yu Won-ho, former chief secretary to the late National Assembly vice speaker Kim Nok-yong.

Also on hand were Chong Chun-ki, vice chairman of North Korea's Central Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and Yun Ki-pok, chief of mission to preparatory meetings for the pan-national

conferences, proposed by the South's dissident body, the National Alliance for Democratic Movement, popularly called Chonminnyon. The conferences have been banned by the Seoul government.

Born in Sinuiju, North Korea, in July 1930, Yu Won-ho left for Tokyo Wednesday, two days after Mun's departure, aboard a Northwest jetliner. A retired Army captain, he now runs a Korean-Japanese joint-venture company in Seoul.

Law enforcement authorities are examining the exact routes of their flights to Pyongyang, to determine if their visits constitute a crime which carries a maximum sentence of 10 years' imprisonment the same as in Mun's case. They assume that Hwang and Yu joined Mun in Tokyo or Beijing in order to avoid being tracked by the authorities.

The North Korean media made no quotes of Mun's remarks. They also did not divulge the time and location of their talks.

Coinciding with Mun's trip, representatives of 24 North Korean parties and social organizations adopted a five-point resolution which features the promotion of individual contacts and dialogue between the South and the North, the Central Broadcasting Station reported.

The resolution called for more dialogue on governmental and private levels irrespective of ideology and religion for reunification, against confrontation.

Reactions to Mun Ik-hwan's 'Covert' North Trip

Unification Minister Issues Statement
SK2903114989 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
1100 GMT 29 Mar 89

["Statement" to the North by Yi Hong-ku, minister of the National Unification Board issued on 29 March—read by announcer]

[Text] Our government has so far made efforts (?for dialogue) to prevent the division of the common national community, which may be caused by the prolonged division, and to open a new horizon in national history for the sake of national reconciliation, reunification, and prosperity. In view of the fact that the peaceful reunification of the fatherland is the earnest desire of the 60 million fellow countrymen and is a task in national history bestowed upon our fellow countrymen who are living today, it is very necessary and reasonable for our government to make such efforts to consolidate a foundation for peaceful reunification by improving the North-South relations. Therefore, we seek reconciliation, cooperation, and the spirit to recognize and respect the opposing side; and we are trying to discard jealousy and enmity.

The notion that, for the North and South to seek reconciliation and to promote the relations of cooperation, the responsible persons in authority must provide a foundation for cooperation and prosperity through dialogue based upon the spirit of reciprocity is very self-evident. Out of this spirit, our government released the 7 July special declaration and proposed North-South summit talks and other talks, and it is very fortunate that preliminary talks for North-South high-level talks have been held.

Regrettably, however, North Korea is now attempting to use them as part of an invasion of the South and to overthrow our system under the slogan of the nation and reunification, while turning its back on our efforts and sincerity. We cannot help but to deplore it.

In particular, North Korea has recently declared that it would invite our dissident personages to visit North Korea to discuss the reunification question with them. There is no way of viewing this other than an attempt to divide our society's (?consensus) by distorting the true meaning of our efforts and allowing the public access to debates on the reunification question.

Moreover, it must be noted that the attempt by a person in high authority in North Korea to bypass negotiations between the authorities by openly contacting our dissident personages is nothing but an act of spoiling the effort to improve relations between the North and South and of jeopardizing the future of peaceful reunification.

The more urgent the longing of the 60 million fellow countrymen for reunification and peace become, the earlier the authorities in the North and South should approach, through normal dialogue channels, dealing with the pending issues and the issues concerning the future of the nation.

If North Korea continues to counter our sincere efforts for peace and reunification by concentrating itself on the level of machinations against the South, it will never be able to avoid taking full responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom.

We strongly call on North Korea to respond to productive North-South dialogue and join us in embodying national reconciliation and reunification—the national aspiration—after abandoning its anachronistic fantasy at this moment.

[Dated] 29 March 1989

[Signed] Yi Hong-ku, minister of the National Unification Board, ROK

Statement Analyzed

SK2903120789 Seoul YONHAP in English 1202 GMT
29 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 29 (YONHAP)—In an official reaction to North Korean leader Kim Il-song's recent meeting with a South Korean dissident leader, South Korean Government Wednesday called upon Pyongyang to stop inviting South Korean nationals on individual basis for discussing reunification issues.

South Korea's Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku denounced in a statement North Korean leaders' contacts with the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, who is now visiting Pyongyang without prior official approval from the Seoul government, as an "act of disrupting the improvement of the mutual relations and intimidating the perspective of peaceful unification."

His statement came in the wake of a joint meeting of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the government, which discussed Mun's recent stealthy visit to the North and his meeting with Kim Il-song.

He urged the North to show "sincerity" in the proposed meetings of high-level officials of the two sides, saying that the current situation in the peninsula "demands a sincere dialogue and negotiation between the South and the North."

Seoul and Pyongyang are slated to have their third preparatory contact for the high-level officials meeting on April 12.

Mun Not To Return Via Panmunjom

SK2903054789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0538 GMT
29 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 29 (YONHAP)—The Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, the dissident leader on an illegal trip to North Korea, will not be allowed to return via the truce village of Panmunjom in the Demilitarized Zone, the government declared Wednesday.

The prominent clergyman faces stern punishment if he returns to South Korea, a ruling party spokesman announced.

The tough position on Mun's surprise visit to the North was reached in a meeting between the government and the ruling party.

"Rev. Mun will not be allowed to return to the South through Panmunjom as he reportedly desires," said Pak Hui-tae, spokesman of the Democratic Justice Party.

The government will not negotiate with North Korea on procedures for Mun's return through the truce village, expected in early April, he said.

Justice Minister Ho Hyong-ku said Mun's visit to the North is illegal because he failed to get approval from the government.

He said Mun will be taken into custody as soon as he returns and will face legal actions.

Mun's visit should not be a precedent for those who seek to visit the North to discuss reunification, Ho said.

Hyundai founder Chong Chu-yong's visit to Pyongyang in January should not bring punishment because it was approved under a guideline on inter-Korean exchanges, he said.

Mun arrived in Pyongyang last weekend without asking permission from the government.

He and his group met with North Korean leader Kim Il-song and discussed reunification of the Korean peninsula Monday, radio reports from Pyongyang said.

Visits by South Koreans to the North are illegal under the National Security Law. South and North Korea technically remain at war, although the Korean armistice halted the conflict in 1953.

NSP To Investigate

SK2903011089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
29 Mar 89 p 3

[Text] The Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) will take charge of an initial stage investigation into alleged connections of dissident organizations with the unheralded visit of the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan to North Korea.

The decision was made yesterday in a joint meeting of NSP investigators, prosecutors and police officers in the prosecutor-General's Office.

Prosecutor Pae Chae-uk, spokesman of the Prosecutor-General's Office, said that the NSP investigators will directly handle the probe on those people who encouraged Mun to make the unauthorized trip to Pyongyang.

Prosecutors will take legal action when Mun and his entourage return, said the spokesman. The Pyongyang visitors will be charged with violating the National Security Law as they went over there without either prior notice to or permission from the government, he said.

"The Mun case is quite different from that of Chong Chu-yong, honorary chairman of the Hyundai Group, who visited North Korea in January with government approval for business negotiations," Pae noted.

The NSP probe will center on the possible connections with other dissident members, leaders of Chonminnyon (National Alliance for Democratic Movement), North Korean agents or Communist sympathizers.

Mun is said to have tipped off his secret plan to some of his close associates since January after he received an invitation from North Korean leader Kim Il-song.

Including Kye Hun-che, an advisor, and Yi Pu-yong, a co-chairman of the umbrella group of the dissident organizations, some Chonminnyon members were informed of Mun's trip, according to the prosecutor.

Yi Pu-yong said that Mun told him and other representatives of the dissident alliance about his planned visit to North Korea last Sunday.

Kim Kun-tae and Pak Kye-tong, both leading staffers of Chonminnyon, are presumed to have obtained prior information about Mun's trip. Kim won the 1987 Robert Kennedy Human Rights Award.

Close associates of three members of Mun's entourage; novelist Hwang Sok-yong, Tokyo-based anti-government activist Chong Kyong-mo and Yu Won-ho, will be subject to "closed-door" investigation.

"But, those persons who have happened to have information on Mun's schedule will not be subject to legal punishment," Pae said. So, Mun's close aides and family members who might be aware of his North Korean visit in advance will not be charged with failure to report with the law-enforcement authorities.

Defense Officials Discuss Visit

SK2903090789 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
28 Mar 89 p 1

[Text] A relevant person of the Ministry of Defense said that on 27 March at 1000 a weekly regular report meeting was held at the Ministry of Defense by the top-level Ministry of Defense personnel and important military heads. They discussed Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang and all the participants agreed that it would be appropriate for Rev Mun to be strictly punished according to the law as soon as he returns.

Security Chiefs in Trouble

SK2903005089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
29 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] The government is expected to determine who was responsible for the failure to prevent or sense the secret visit by the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan to North Korea and take disciplinary action against relevant officials.

Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku admitted Monday that the government authorities were not aware of Mun's visit.

In particular, senior members of the governing Democratic Justice Party [DJP] mounted calls for disciplinary action against heads of relevant security agencies.

DJP floor leader Kim Yun-hwan hinted yesterday that President No Tae-u feels the necessity for a reshuffle of the Cabinet and the Democratic Justice Party.

"But, I got the impression that he does not think that it is proper time now for such action," said the DJP whip.

Administration sources said yesterday that the government will take remedies for the operation of the anti-Communist investigation agencies such as the National Security Planning Agency [NSP] which was formerly called the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA).

Meanwhile, high-level consultation between the administration and the DJP will be held today to discuss follow-up measures to the illegal visit by Rev. Mun at the office of Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun.

NSP director Pak, Home Minister Yi Han-tong and several other ministers from the administration and DJP chairman Pak Chun-kyu and senior party officers will also attend the consultation meeting.

They will watch videotapes on the activities of Rev. Mun in North Korea including his arrival.

They will exchange views on what legal measures to take against Rev. Mun for his "illegal" visit, if he returns home.

Security Heads Reportedly Face 'Axe'

SK2903060989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0601 GMT
29 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 29 (YONHAP)—Heads of South Korea's security agencies are likely to face the axe in a flap over their lack of foreknowledge of the dissident leader Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's secret visit to North Korea, a highly-placed source in the ruling camp said Wednesday.

"President No Tae-u is considering a partial reshuffle of the cabinet. The ministers in charge of security affairs may not be able to escape responsibility for their lack of information about Mun's sudden visit to Pyongyang," the source said.

Some people inside the government and ruling party are pressing No to reprimand those responsible for gathering information on overseas and North Korean affairs.

Security authorities traced the dissident pastor's movements, but didn't realize he was heading for the communist capital.

They thought Mun would travel via Tokyo and Beijing to his birthplace in northeast China on the border with North Korea, the source, who declined to be named, said.

Cabinet members in charge of security, including the home minister, have been in their posts only three months, "but authorities dealing with overseas information will not be excused," he said. Ministers with their

jobs on the line include Pak Se-chik, the head of the Agency for National Security Planning (formerly the Korea Central Intelligence Agency).

Another ruling camp source said, "there is a high possibility that No will reshuffle a few senior cabinet members following the reshuffle of key military commanders Tuesday."

The Presbyterian pastor's covert visit to Pyongyang and his meeting with North Korean leader Kim Il-song have created an uproar in South Korea, whose National Security Law forbids contact with the North.

Parties Should Draw Clear Lines

SK2903013689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
29 Mar 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Aftermath of Mun Case"]

[Text] The secret visit to Pyongyang of dissident leader Mun Ik-hwan caught the nation with surprise, as a matter of fact. But not less perplexing is the reactions to the incident notably from political forces. There is a wide gap of views between the ruling camp and opposition forces over the matter of responsibility for the untoward development. Indeed, public opinion is agitated.

It is very desirable that the varying public opinions should be moulded into consensus on vital issues of national concern. The political parties are in particular duty-bound to exhibit a suprapartisan stand toward national diplomacy and defense.

On this particular issue of Mun's abrupt entry into the Communist state in the North, they hopefully will come up with a united step, in view of the seriousness of the problem. Nevertheless, the reactions to the Mun exodus still smack of an attempt to fawn upon dissident forces, in a manner inconsistent with the self-claimed political line of liberal conservatism.

The reckless act of Mun should be condemned above all. If he is allowed to pursue his anti-state activities without accountability, there will be no way to stave off a flux of visits to the North for the purpose of political conspiracy in a cacophony orchestrated by the North Korean Communists. At the same time, the followers of and sympathizers with pro-Pyongyang elements will have to be curbed before reaching the point of no return.

President No Tae-u and his government should take initial responsibility for the incident. In fact, the unprincipled pursuance of the northern policy has virtually nursed an environment favorable to arbitrary travel to the North by both Communist sympathizers and naive citizens at home and abroad.

President No has issued major reconciliatory speeches toward the Pyongyang regime and taken corresponding measures to facilitate inter-Korean contacts on a few

occasions. Businessman Chong Chu-yong's visit may have sparked the delusions of Mun Ik-hwan, former protestant pastor. Under the current northern policy, the general public might think that a lack of government permission is not important enough to constitute a crime since the procedure has not been adequately prescribed.

We are quite embarrassed to learn that the vital formulation of government North Korean policy is almost exclusively in the hands of a young, maverick brain-truster to the President, apparently without adequate consultation with the administrative organs concerned. What did the so-far omnipotent Agency for National Security Planning do all the while a notorious civilian was crossing the East Sea of Korea, arriving in Japan, and heading for Beijing and afterward going to the forbidden land of the bellicose Communists?

Mun's meeting with Kim Il-song has ironically rendered meaningless Mun's long-term aim of holding a summit with Kim. The Mun-Kim talks, meanwhile, have served as a warning against the government's hasty approach to the North, though understandably it has so far been pushed to satisfy the aspirations of 60 million Koreans.

Yet, on the other hand, the No government must have had in mind an ambition to upgrade its reputation and to take advantage of the successful northern policy for the crucial interim test of his administration. With the North Korean policy hitting a snag at this moment, the No government now needs to overhaul its northern policy particularly toward the Communist North.

The Intelligence Agency must be reoriented with a strong anti-espionage posture, now that its improper mission of political surveillance has been curtailed. Its perfect coordination with other administrative organs is invariably necessary.

Equally regrettable is the attitude of the opposition parties that responded to the Mun incident with equivocal and strategy-oriented statements. According to their statements, we can hardly discern their true intent. In general, they put the initial blame on the government, while making ambivalent comments on Mun's act.

They should first make clear their partisan policies supporting or opposing Mun's entry in defiance of government policy and then take issue with the government policy failures in connection with the particular incident. Insofar as the Mun case is concerned, there should be no middle-of-the-roads, for the nation should draw a clear-cut line in the case.

This is no time for the rival camps to play their political games putting the fate of the nation at stake. How the nation copes with the Mun case will greatly affect its future. The one-and-a-half-year-old No government faces a critical test of survival despite its escape from the midterm appraisal under the pretext of forestalling social chaos.

Mun Told Kim Tae-chung of Visit
SK2903005289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
29 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] Rev. Mun Ik-hwan disclosed his plan to visit North Korea in a meeting with Kim Tae-chung, president of the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democratic [PPD], on March 16, PPD spokesman Yi Sang-su said yesterday.

Upon hearing of Mun's intention, Yi revealed, PPD president Kim advised Mun to consult with the government authorities before he pushed through his plan.

The spokesman added, "However, three days later, Rev. Mun visited president Kim at his house in Tonggyo-tong again, and told him that he had scrapped his plan in order to devote himself to the struggle against the ruling camp in the face of President No Tae-u's midterm assessment on the side of the National Alliance for Democratic Movement."

Mun appealed to Kim for action by the PPD to take part in the struggle and they exchanged views on the political situation, Yi noted.

Kim Tae-chung 'Regrets' Visit
SK2903031589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0306 GMT
29 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 29 (YONHAP) —A top opposition politician said Wednesday he regrets a dissident clergyman's illegal visit to North Korea, but hopes the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan will not be punished when he returns.

Kim Tae-chung, president of South Korea's largest opposition party, said the government should use the Presbyterian pastor's trip to Pyongyang as an opportunity for concrete follow-up measures to President No Tae-u's declaration on promoting inter-Korean exchanges last July.

It is regrettable that Mun went to the North without seeking permission from the government, but the government should be fair in applying the law, he said.

When Hyundai founder Chong Chu-yong visited the North, the government acted against the law, he charged.

Visits by South Koreans to North Korea are illegal under the National Security Law, but the government allowed Chong to visit Pyongyang to discuss economic exchanges in January.

Kim warned the government not to use Mun's visit as a pretext for suppressing "democratic forces."

His party will decide its position after hearing details of Mun's trip when he returns to the South, Kim said.

Kim Chong-pil Criticizes Visit

SK2903010489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
29 Mar 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Symbol of Dictatorship"]

[Text] Kim Chong-pil, president of the moderate opposition New Democratic Republican Party, yesterday seemed still perplexed at Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's clandestine visit to North Korea.

"Hasn't Rev. Mun struggled thus far for the cause of anti-dictatorship? How can such a man sit together with Kim Il-song who has been a symbol of dictatorship for more than 40 years?" Kim said in a meeting of key post-holders of the party.

He added, "The People must have been taken by surprise by the Mun case. Now, we have to carefully watch the government's countermeasures."

Yi Hui-il, chief of the Planning Office, asserted, "Rev. Mun's visit to Pyongyang without prior notification to the government authorities is not conducive to the settlement of the question of unification."

He stressed that if intelligence agency did not know of Mun's visit to North Korea in advance, those in responsible posts should face disciplinary steps.

North Provided Plane for Mun

SK2903012889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
29 Mar 89 p 3

[Text] The Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, now in North Korea to hold talks with Kim Il-song on reunification, flew to Pyongyang from Beijing on March 25 aboard a special plane provided by the North Korean authorities, it was learned yesterday.

Aboard the special plane, Mun was accompanied by Chong Kyong-mo, 65, a prominent Japan-based activist writer critical of the South Korean government, and Yu Won-ho, 59, a Korean businessman whose previous career is shrouded in mystery, according to the government sources.

Mun and his entourage used the special plane, apparently arranged by the North Korean Embassy in Beijing, because Pyongyang-Beijing flight services are made only twice a week on Monday and Wednesday, the sources said.

Mun was also said to have told Chong that he will return to Seoul overland through the truce village of Panmunjom after his North Korean trip.

Meanwhile, Hwang Sok-yong, 45, a dissident writer who is reportedly also staying in North Korea, left Tokyo for Beijing on March 18, exactly a week before Mun's departure, aboard a plane of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC).

Hwang departed Kimp'o Airport for Tokyo aboard Korean Air Flight 706 on Feb. 28. The number of his multiple-use passport is 2145123.

Hwang joined Mun and his entourage in Pyongyang on March 25, it was reported.

Mun was learned to have informed Kye Hun-che, Paek Ki-wan and other dissident leaders of his plan to visit North Korea on March 19 during the rally promoting the ouster of President No Tae-u on the Hanyang University campus.

At that time, Kye and other dissident leaders tried to dissuade him from making the trip, saying that the time is not ripe, especially in the face of the mid-term appraisal of No supposed to be held in early April.

But Mun went ahead with his plan, leaving Kimp'o Airport for Tokyo on March 20 aboard a United Airlines flight. Only Pak Yong-ki, 69, Mun's wife, was at the airport to see Mun off.

During his five-day stay, Mun made phone calls twice to his wife, saying that he would return home before April 14.

Mun revealed his plan for the Pyongyang visit to Yi Chu-ik, a Japan-based stringer for the Hangyore Sinmun, in an interview on March 23. Chong was also on hand at the scene of the interview, it was reported.

Visit Topic Between Reporters

SK2903014689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
29 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] Panmunjom—The visit to Pyongyang by Mun Ik-hwan was a major topic of conversation between reporters from Seoul and Pyongyang who were here yesterday to cover the second round of inter-Korean sports talks.

North Korean reporters seemed to be interested in what kind of legal actions will be taken against Mun when he returns to Seoul from his current controversial travel to the Communist territory.

Kim Sang-hyon, who identified himself as a reporter of north Korea's "MINJU CHOSON" (DEMOCRATIC KOREA) newspaper, said he does not believe the controversy surrounding Mun's Pyongyang trip will adversely affect the future of the sports talks.

A north Korean said he heard of Mun's meeting with Kim Il-song through a radio report while he was staying in Kaesong, a city just north of Panmunjom.

Some other north Korean reporters showed interest in the controversy involving Lt. Gen. Min Pyong-ton, superintendent of the Korea Military Academy in Seoul, who has recently made a "political speech" and allegedly did not behave properly in the presence of President No Tae-u during the academy's recent commencement ceremony.

Meanwhile, the southern delegates, headed by Chang Chung-sik, were greeted by the north Korean delegates as they arrived at the Tongil-gak at 9:55 a.m. for the 10 a.m. conference.

Tongil-gak is the name of a north Korean building in the northern sector of the truce village. The conference is being held alternately between the Peace House in the southern sector and Tongil-gak.

North Korea's chief delegate Kim Hyong-chin told Chang that Kim Yu-sun, north Korean Olympic Committee president, asked him to send his regards to Kim Chong-yol, the new president of the Korean Olympic Committee in Seoul.

As the delegates took seats for pre-conference casual talks, the north Korean side played Arirang as if to heighten the mood of the conference. Arirang, Korea's most popular folk song, was adopted as the team anthem of a joint Korean team during the previous meeting March 9.

About 80 north Korean reporters were at Panmunjom, almost double the turnout of the previous meeting.

Daily Views Impact

SK2903015889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
29 Mar 89 p 2

["News Analysis" by staff reporter Sim Yong-su: "Mun's Secret Visit Rocks Spring Political Circles"]

[Text] Leading dissident leader Mun Ik-hwan's illegal visit to Pyongyang changed overnight the political landscape by putting the once powerful opposition on the defensive largely for its past record of sympathizing with dissident voices.

The 71-year-old hardcore dissident's trip, at the same time, gave a good pretext to the Army and pro-military hardliners in the ruling party to openly vent out their dissent over President No Tae-u's trademark northern policy and his arguably "too soft" stance against leftist drifts.

For the opposition, Mun's visit, which has drawn little popular sympathy except from his dissidents colleagues, could not have come at a worse time. Opposition politicians are worried that they can no longer press the government to speed up its reunification effort without drawing popular concerns.

Monday afternoon, the nation's major Army leaders met at the Defense Ministry to issue a strong-worded statement calling for stern legal action against Mun when he returns home, in response to his "quite unusual" action.

The statement, which came after a lengthy discussion hosted by the "hawkish" Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun widely reputed for his ultra-rightwing view, seemed not so much targeted at Mun as at No, political observers said.

A key ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) party official, acknowledging yesterday that the Army commanders' message was quite unusual, said that the military was very wary of the leftist forces as well how No has handled them.

It was the latest sign of the Army's growing impatience at the No government's "populist policy."

The Army and the pro-military hardliners' dissent over No's policies were first made public through two recent episodes—Government Administration Minister Kim Yong-kap's sudden resignation early this month after issuing a statement expressing worry about leftist forces and Commandant of the Military Academy Min Pyong-ton's "discourteous act" against No at the academy's commencement ceremony last week.

Mun's trip, seen by many ruling camp officials as an extension of the leftists' antistate activities, is expected to help strengthen the voice of the party's hardliners who had been kept in the shadows of the moderate liberals since No took office, promising a new era of full democracy and freedom.

Meanwhile, the opposition parties, while weighing possible gains and losses from Mun's illegal trip, have discreetly kept as ambiguous an position on the matter as possible, to avoid criticism either from the ruling camp or dissident groups.

Kim Tae-chung, leader of the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), who reportedly knew about Mun's plan before his departure, tried to keep a low profile, avoiding straightforward answers to questions by news reporters on the potentially explosive issue.

Pressed for a comment on Mun's trip at a new conference for foreign correspondents in Seoul Monday, Kim replied, "I think exchanges of visits by wide sectors of people will help ease tension on the peninsula and promote peace, and Mun has a right to an opinion."

But Kim quickly added that Mun should have consulted with the government prior to his trip.

The No. 2 opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) led by Kim Yong-sam has tried to divert popular attention away from the question of the legality of Mun's trip and toward the fact that the nation's intelligence agencies failed to detect his trip in advance.

The party president told reporters Monday that this error clearly shows how incompetently the No administration rules the nation, apart from the question of legality of Mun's visit.

But the party secretary-general So Sok-chae gave a more realistic view by saying that Mun's trip is feared to strengthen political ground of the hardliners in the ruling party.

The nation's three opposition parties apparently calculated that they had nothing to gain by actively defending Mun's trip but they have yet to refrain from openly denouncing his trip to keep the nation's fast-growing dissident movement on their side.

Also embarrassed were the security-related cabinet members who have been under popular criticism for their failure to detect Mun's trip in advance.

Speculation was rife in the ruling camp that several pertinent ministers might be sacked, being held responsible for Mun's "sneak" into Pyongyang.

But some opposition politicians strongly questioned the report that the government did not know of Mun's trip to Pyongyang until Pyongyang radio reported it Saturday afternoon.

They said that they could not believe that the nation's vast intelligence agencies failed to detect such an important dissident leader's overseas trip. They said dissident leaders used to be closely watched by intelligence agency members almost round the clock, even while at home.

The government might simply try to use Mun's trip as a pretext to resume surveillance of dissident figures, they said.

Mun's trip is not expected to cause a major change in the government's northern policy, meaning its effort to improve relations with Pyongyang's allies, including the Soviet Union and China.

But in view of growing dissent from the military over the policy, political analysts said, the government may have to take at least nominal steps largely to appease the dissenters.

The postponement of the ruling party chairman Pak Chun-kyu's trip to Moscow, originally scheduled in late March, they said, might have been in response to the current situation.

Among other impacts, Mun's secret trip is expected to cool down popular passion for reunification, which was heightened by Hyundai honorary chairman Chong Chuyong's dramatic visit to Pyongyang late January.

Mun Interviewed in Tokyo
SK2903073389 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN
in Korean 28 Mar 89 p 1

[Interview with Rev Mun Ik-hwan and Chong Kyong-mo, commentator residing in Tokyo, by HANGYORE SINMUN Tokyo correspondent Yi Chu-ik in Tokyo on the evening of 23 March]

[Text] On the evening of 23 March HANGYORE SINMUN held an exclusive interview with Rev Mun Ik-hwan and Mr Chong Kyong-mo, a commentator residing in Tokyo, Japan. Rev Mun Ik-hwan and Mr Chong Kyong-mo requested an interview with HANGYORE SINMUN and revealed their motive and the background for their visit to North Korea. They both requested that this interview be published after their visit to the North.

[Yi Chu-ik] I did not even know that you were in Tokyo. I do not know what to ask you first since I heard news that you were going to visit North Korea so suddenly. First of all, why don't you tell me of your motive for taking the decisive action of visiting the North?

[Mun Ik-hwan] I received the impression that until now the South's democratic forces lacked effort in breaking down the barrier of division concerning the North-South issue. Since the South is our fatherland and the North is our fatherland also, I wanted to view firsthand another side of the fatherland by setting foot on the north side's land and not just talk about the issue. Therefore, I wanted to do this in a symbolic way in order to break down the barriers.

Also, until now we have heard only indirectly what the North's President Kim Il-song and the rest of the leadership thinks about reunification. But, even so, the information is insufficient. I wanted to meet with the leaders of the North directly and talk with them openly to understand their real intentions. I believe that in the North they indirectly know of the South's movement for democratic reunification. As a person of the South, I believe if I let them know of our side's situation, a deep common bond can be formed between the North and the South. If there is a feeling of love for the nation, a common bond can be easily formed.

I am not a politician, but I believe that I can provide a breakthrough for the politicians to begin to solve the issue through political negotiations and also provide the basis for dialogue.

[Yi Chu-ik] What is the reason for selecting this period for your visit to the North?

[Mun Ik-hwan] I get the impression that it is too late already. Our country's situation, which is at an important turning point, involves not only the North and the South, but also neighboring countries.

At a time when we are at the crossroads to determine whether to choose division or reunification, I believe that there is a mission to do the best for this cause if each person living in this era takes responsibility.

In the South, a vivid desire for reunification by all the mature masses is beginning to emerge. It is now time to start solving the problem.

[Yi Chu-ik] When considering the domestic situation, don't you feel any danger?

[Mun Ik-hwan] Of course there is a great challenge. There are adventurous elements of my visit to the North, but I must carry it out. The division cannot exceed 50 years.

Also, the popular democratic forces are sufficiently capable of accepting various challenges. If the masses' capacity is overlooked, then neither the government nor the regime can be maintained.

Recently it seems that the voice has been lessened, but at least the National Unification Board has worked quite openly on the issue of the northern policy in the past.

[Yi Chu-ik] Please explain the background of your visit to the North about which I believe everyone will be anxious to hear.

[Mun Ik-hwan] After I made my decision to visit North Korea, I asked Mr Chong Kyong-mo in Japan to help me. He is my old friend and has more aspirations than me on the desire for reunification. Since he is a friend whom I can trust completely, I asked him to help me on this difficult task and he gladly accepted. In Tokyo 35 years ago I arranged Mr Chong Kyong-mo's marriage. I also officiated at his wedding. Therefore it seems that he owes me a favor. (smile)

[Yi Chu-ik] What is the route you will be taking to enter the North, and what is your schedule during your stay?

[Mun Ik-hwan] I will be leaving for Beijing tomorrow from Tokyo and will go to Pyongyang the day after tomorrow. There are no plans to visit my hometown or relatives. Also, there will be no sightseeing. My only concern is the issue of the North and the South. The important purpose of this visit is to meet with President Kim il-song. Therefore, I believe I can conclude my schedule and return after a short time.

[Yi Chu-ik] What do you think about the current political situation?

[Mun Ik-hwan] It is very confusing. It seems that the ruling party did not follow a concrete direction until the postponement of the midterm appraisal. And, also it seems that the opposition parties were not in step with each other. Anyway, it seemed to the Democratic Justice Party that they would not be able to obtain any confidence in the midterm appraisal. In the future, the

opposition parties and the off-stage figures must unite as one and carry out a full-scale task for democratization by first resolving the Fifth Republic irregularities and the Kwangju incident. Never again should we show our ugly behavior to other nations.

[Yi Chu-ik] How do you foresee the situation after you return to Korea? You could be violating the existing law.

[Mun Ik-hwan] During the past I have been violating the existing law while also destroying it. If that is violating the existing law, that can be regarded as a violation. Recently, it has been vividly confirmed that reunification is the desire of the entire nation. In order to achieve this desire I am determined to face risks and carry out all my efforts. According to a 1989 survey by the Korea Broadcasting System, over 80 percent of the people believe that the issue of the North and the South will be resolved somewhat. As long as I have decided to go, I want to be of help in the step forward for reunification by trusting and supporting the people's intentions.

Yu Won-ho Profiled

SK2903012689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
29 Mar 89 p 3

[Text] Yu Won-ho, 58, currently visiting Pyongyang with the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and novelist Hwang sok-yong, left for Japan "on business" on the afternoon of March 22, according to his wife An Ung-sim.

Mrs. An, meeting with reporters at her house in Ungam-tong, Seoul, said her husband had not shown any hint he would be visiting North Korea.

"He (Yu) gave me a call last Saturday (March 25) and said, 'I am in Beijing. Is everything okay at home?'" he was quoted as having said.

Born in Sinuiju in North Korea, Yu defected to the South before the 1950 Korean War, but his father and elder brother are believed to have been later taken back to the North.

Yu graduated from the Law College of Choson University in Kwangju in 1956. He was enlisted in the army in 1951 and discharged with the rank of captain of an artillery unit in 1956.

With his mind set on lawmakership, he once became an assistant to the late Kim Nok-yong, who once served as vice National Assembly speaker. During the April general elections in 1988, he applied in vain to an opposition political party for nomination.

The Yus have three sons and one daughter. Eldest son Hyop, 22, is in the army, and daughter Minjong, 24, got married last year.

Chonminnyon Denounces Action Against Writers
SK2903090989 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
28 Mar p 15

[Text] On 28 March the National Democratic Alliance of Korea [Chonminnyon], issued a statement denouncing the blockade of the preliminary talks of the writer's from the North and the South. The statement claimed that taking steps to block the preliminary talks once again revealed the current government's antireunification position and that confiscating books related to North Korea and taking the publishers to the police station in large numbers stems from an impure intention to strengthen the ideological offensive against the people.

Strike Prompts Closure of U.S. Concern
SK2903032189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0254 GMT
29 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 29 (YONHAP)—The American Bureau of Shipping has closed its office at Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. because a violent strike has put employees' lives at risk, an ABS official said Tuesday.

ABS notified Hyundai that its employees' safety was threatened by the prolonged dispute in Ulsan on the southeast coast, where the company is located, and it had decided to move its Pusan office to the home of its principal surveyor, Stephen R. Kovacs.

The ship-grading office at Hyundai was established in 1977. ABS began formal operations in Pusan in 1974.

The nation's largest shipyard has been troubled for more than 100 days by violent clashes between pro-strike and anti-strike workers.

The most recent conflict erupted when six union leaders resigned, saying they were no longer able to condone pro-strike demonstrations.

More than 700 protesters erected barricades at the five main entrances to the shipyard to prevent anti-strike workers from reporting to duty.

The police decided to disperse the strikers who have occupied the factory and rejected police demand for the surrender of fugitive trade union leaders.

Buying Mission Reaches Agreement With U.S.
SK2903091789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0909 GMT
29 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 29 (YONHAP)—A South Korean purchasing mission has contracted to buy 505 million U.S. dollars worth of electronics goods from the United States, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry said Wednesday.

The 26-member mission, which visited the United States March 13-26, reached an agreement that the electronic industry associations of Korea and America will exchange information and improve long-term cooperation by holding annual meetings, the ministry said.

Korean buyers signed contracts to purchase electronic facilities, products and parts valued at 230 million dollars and are negotiating another 275 million dollars worth.

American goods purchased by the mission comprise 341 million dollars worth of production facilities—semiconductor and communications apparatus—and 164 million dollars worth of parts and raw materials, including integrated circuits and hard disk drivers.

Imports of Chinese Tools, Equipment Increasing
SK2903022289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0205 GMT
29 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 29 (YONHAP)—Imports of Chinese machine tools and equipment are taking off in South Korea and could hit 10 million U.S. dollars this year, a business source said Wednesday.

The source quoted trading companies as saying they plan to increase imports of Chinese-made machinery, which is popular for its low price.

Some companies already concluded agreements with Chinese partners for exclusive imports and estimate sales this year at 7 million to 10 million dollars, the source said.

Ssangyong Corp. predicts its sales of Chinese machinery, mainly lathes and milling machines, will be worth 5 million dollars. Ssangyong has signed an exclusive import agreement with CNEC (the China National Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corp. Liaoning Co).

Soosan Trading Co. plans to import and sell as much as 5 million dollars' worth of lathes and other machinery made by Shenyang No. 1 machine tool works and other Chinese makers.

Hyosung Corp. imported Chinese machinery for making nuts and bolts last year and will increase and diversify imports this year to meet expanded demand.

Imports from China will continue to increase since Korean machinery is losing its price competitiveness due to the won's appreciation, the source said.

*** Hasty Deals With Communist Banks Decried**
41070069 Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in
Korean 28 Jan 89 p 1

[Text] With the expansion of trade with communist bloc countries, exchange transactions between our banks and banks in these countries are getting into full swing to support it from the financial side.

The number of correspondent contracts signed with banks in the communist bloc and the number of communist countries with which Korean banks have signed these contracts are increasing rapidly, and actual foreign exchange transactions between Korea and communist countries are in full swing.

However, in this process, some Korean banks have entered into excessive competition with each other; and they have made deposits in foreign banks at a time when there is no safeguard arranged for deposits. This has spread the fear that such competition may have ill effects.

According to a financial source on 28 January, our banks, taking advantage of newly burgeoning trade with communist bloc countries, recently rushed into competition to sign correspondence contracts with banks in these countries. It is estimated that as of the end of 1988, the correspondence contracts' total exceeded 400. The number of countries has increased to more than 10, including Yugoslavia, Hungary, East Germany, Romania, Vietnam, Afghanistan, Poland, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia, in addition to the Soviet Union and China. According to figures compiled by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the number of contracts rose to 315 as of the end of November 1988.

Among countries, China leads with 219; Yugoslavia ranks second with 47, and Hungary accounts for 26. According to the breakdown by banks: the Foreign Exchange Banks have signed 42; the Commercial Bank, 38; Cheil Bank, 34; and Chohung Bank, 31.

Some Korean banks, mainly for publicity purposes, have rushed into risky transactions in areas which hold no promise of practical benefits; and many banks converge on particular countries in droves, causing adverse side effects.

Furthermore, some banks, when they recently signed correspondent contracts with the Soviet Union, deposited a large sum of security money in banks in the communist camp. It is feared that these deposits may eventually end up in foreign exchange losses.

Correspondence contracts fall into two categories; one is depository and the other is nondespository correspondents. Under the nondespository category, currently adopted by most of the advanced countries, contracts on exchange transaction are signed without making security

deposits. On the other hand, the depository correspondent system is used when the contract is signed with a bank with a low credit rating. Under this system, banks with a particularly low credit standing are required to make security deposits.

In case of the banks which recently signed correspondence contracts with the Soviet Union, their international credit ratings are high, and yet they made security deposits in the Soviet bank whose credit ratings are lower.

This is a side effect of the haste with which Korean banks have signed correspondence contracts solely for publicity purposes.

Under this deposit system, the Soviet exporter, even when the Korean importer refuses to pay the price for the goods imported from the Soviet Union, can obtain payment from the security deposits in the Soviet banks; but Korean exporters do not have the same kind of safeguard.

Convergence on particular countries are also striking. In case of China, as many as over 200 contracts have been signed.

This is because in each communist country, only one bank handles foreign exchange. The Bank of China in the case of China, and the overseas settlement bank in the case of the Soviet Union, monopolize foreign exchange transactions. If Korean banks rush into transactions with communist countries in a disorderly manner, the end result will be the deprivation of their initiatives. This explains how the Korean banks which have high credit ratings have had to make security deposits in banks in communist countries with a lower credit standing.

Financial experts point out that Korean banks should diversify the countries with which they are making transactions instead of converging on particular countries.

Science-Technology Agreement With Hungary
SK2903003689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
29 Mar 89 p 1

[Text] Korea and Hungary will sign an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation in Budapest today.

Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung and his Hungarian counterpart Peter Varkonyi will put their signatures on the agreement, the first of its kind signed with a Communist country.

Under the agreement, the two countries will promote cooperation in the fields of science and technology on the basis of equality and mutual benefits.

The agreement calls for exchange of scientists, researchers, technical personnel and experts, and implementation of joint research projects on subjects of mutual interest between Korea and Hungary.

The two ministers also agreed to exchange research results, publications and information of scientific and technical nature between governmental, academic and private research institutions.

Korea and Hungary agreed to invite as many scientists and scholars as possible to seminars, symposia, other scientific meetings and training programs sponsored by each country.

In particular, Article 5 of the agreement stipulates that each contracting party shall provide assistance to the nationals of the other contracting party staying in its territory for the fulfillment of cooperative activities.

The two countries also agreed to set up a Joint Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation which will meet every two years in Seoul and in Budapest alternately.

Science-Technology Minister Yi Sang-hui said yesterday that his ministry is considering upgrading the joint committee to the ministerial-level and holding the first meeting in Budapest this year.

Yi said Hungary is strong in basic science, while Korea has an advantage in such industrial technology as electronics and machinery, adding that there is an urgent need for scientific cooperation between the two countries.

Korea and Hungary will start an international electronic mail service from Saturday, the first of its kind with a Communist country.

By adding the East European country, a spokesman for the Communications Ministry said, the countries with which the electronic mail service is available increased to 29.

The electronic mail service speeds up the mailing of letters, pictures and drawings, taking less than four hours for a mail to reach its recipient.

Group Tours to East Europe Permitted
SK2903031189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0257 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 29 (YONHAP)—For the first time, South Koreans can sign up for group tours of Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia.

The Korea Travel Company Ltd. cleared a way for sightseeing in the communist nations when it recently signed tourist-exchange contracts with four East European travel firms, the company said Tuesday.

It signed contracts with the Four Season Travel Bureau of Poland, Kompas Jugoslavija of Yugoslavia, Ibusz Hungarian Travel Co. and Interpress Travel of Hungary, between Feb. 22 and March 6.

Tourism in Hungary is unrestricted, but since the other two countries have no diplomatic relations with Seoul, visits are subject to government approval, company officials said.

The East European firms will provide services for Koreans on Korea Travel tours.

The Korean firm must pay tour expenses in U.S. dollars at the exchange rate in each country.

Encouraged by a government drive to improve relations with socialist countries, another South Korean travel company has reached a tourism agreement with Intourist of the Soviet Union.

Four Seasons Travel Bureau, established in 1985, is the first private tour agency in Poland.

Founded in 1902, Ibusz has 3,000 employees in 130 domestic and 24 overseas branches.

Szemenkar Erika, chairwoman of Ibusz, visited Seoul last September to discuss tourism exchange.

Kompas is Yugoslavia's largest travel company with 150 domestic and 13 overseas offices.

Editorial Criticizes Fleeing Joint Venture Firms
SK2903060289 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 26 Mar 89 p 6

[Editorial: "The Tyranny of Joint Venture Firms and Suppression by Government Power—Americans at Pico Korea Ran Away Without Even Paying Wages"]

[Text] The incidence of joint venture firms exploiting and dominating the workers through various tricks they have learned in foreign countries is rapidly rising. Instead of trying to institute some kind of mechanism or drawing up a policy to keep joint ventures from exercising tyranny, the government is concentrating its efforts on suppressing the just demands of the workers by the use of government power. Where can joint venture businesses' workers, who suffer the tyranny of joint ventures and the suppression of the government, have their rights guaranteed?

The incident involving Pico Korea, an American-invested business, which was reported a few days ago, is a typical case in point. Most of the workers at Pico Korea, a factory in Korea run by a multinational conglomerate headquartered in New York, earned only 4,100 won a day, far below the minimum wage level. Moreover, they have not received two months' wages and the company's American president and American employees abruptly returned home on 28 February, the day the workers were scheduled to sit down to a wage negotiation with company officials for the first time since their labor union had been formed. Although the Pico Korea workers visited the Ministry of Labor Administration and the

U.S. Embassy in Korea asking them to take measures concerning their plight, they have not been successful in getting any positive answer. In despair, the Pico Korea workers barged into the office of the American Chamber of Commerce in Seoul on 22 March and staged a sit-in there, shouting such slogans as "The government that remains a spectator to the brazen-faced criminal acts of the Americans should open its eyes." Shortly after they entered the office to stage a sit-in, the police indiscriminately beat them up and took them to police stations (HANGYORE SINMUN, 23 March 1989). Rather than attempting to take measures to protect the workers who had their right to exist threatened due to the irresponsible withdrawal of joint venture business firms, the government authorities had a group of police officers called the "Skeleton Squad" beat up the workers.

The workers at Pico Korea are not the only ones who have lost their workshops and suffered the consequences as a result of the flight of joint ventures. Shure Korea Products, a U.S.-Korea joint venture, unilaterally announced its shutdown on 29 December last year; TC Korea, a U.S.-Korea joint venture located in Masan Free Export Zone, discontinued operations; Sumita, a Japan-Korea joint venture is now laying off workers after abruptly giving up recruiting new employees; Siemens, a West Germany-Korea joint venture, unilaterally stopped operating a certain part of the plant in order to break the labor union; U.S. Magnetics laid off workers en masse after accepting letters of resignations tendered by workers as a protest against dismissal of fellow workers; and Kisang Electronics, a Japan-Korea joint venture, unilaterally announced its shutdown a few days ago. These are a few cases in point.

The plight of the workers as a result of the flight of joint ventures is a serious social problem that cannot be ignored any longer. The government should take special measures to ensure continued employment for the workers at joint ventures. That is to say, the government should take at an early date effective measures to guarantee wage security and rights for the workers laid off by joint venture firms that withdraw or close their plants. It also needs to have legal and institutional devices in place to back such measures. At the same time, the government should deliberately study the issue of nationalizing or converting the joint ventures into state-run ones. In the long-term, under no circumstances should the government let joint venture firms, which have fattened on exploitation and oppression of the workers, flee the country, taking along all their property, simply because they find it difficult to continue operations in Korea.

Key Military Commanders Reshuffled

SK2903013889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
29 Mar 89 p 1

[Text] The government conducted a major reshuffle of key military commanders yesterday, replacing Gen. Chong Chin-tae with Gen. Na Chung-pae as deputy commander of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command (ROK-U.S. CFC).

Gen. Na was promoted to the rank of full general.

Yesterday's reshuffle, the largest in scale and nature since President No Tae-u took office on Feb. 25, 1988, affected 49 generals.

The government assigned Lt. Gen. Yi Chin-sam, deputy Army chief of staff, to the post of the First ROK Army commander, promoting him to a four-star general.

Lt. Gen. Sin Mal-op was appointed deputy Army chief of staff.

Lt. Gen. Yi Pil-sop, a 16th-class graduate from the Korea Military Academy [KMA], succeeded the outgoing Lt. Gen. Min Pyong-ton to supervise the KMA.

The government retired Gen. Min who expressed his intention to quit the post of superintendent over controversies resulting from the recent KMA commencement ceremony.

Lt. Gen. Kim Chin-yong, commanding general of the Capital Garrison Command, was transferred to the commander's post of Military Training and Indoctrination Command.

The government retired Lt. Gen. Choe Pyong-uk, commander of the Military Training and Indoctrination Command, from active service.

Reshuffle Discussed

SK2903074389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0632 GMT
29 Mar 89

[By Kim Chang-hoe]

[Text] Seoul, March 29 (YONHAP)—In a surprise move to apparently check the challenge from hardliners and set his own stamp on the military, President No Tae-u conducted a massive reshuffle of the Army Tuesday, reassigning 48 generals.

In the most sweeping shakeup of major military officers since he took office a year ago, the commander-in-chief replaced most of the "political" generals appointed to key posts by his predecessor with his own men, mostly with long field careers and regarded as "relatively colorless."

Highlighting the departure of loyalists to former President Chon Tu-hwan was the side-lining of Lt. Gen. Kim Chin-yong and Lt. Gen. Choe Pyong-uk, appointed by Chon to the two most powerful posts in the army—capital garrison commander and defense security commander, respectively—two months before he stepped down in February in 1988.

Their appointments by Chon were widely seen as an attempt to limit the power of his successor.

No appointed Kim, a leading hardliner, to the undemanding post of military training and indoctrination commander. He succeeds Choe, who was given the post three months earlier and No has now ordered to retire.

No promoted Maj. Gen. Ku Chang-hwoe, who spent most of his army career in the field, to three-star general and named him to head the capital garrison command, the "royal guards."

Brought into the limelight by the shakeup was Lt. Gen. Yi Chin-sam, deputy Army chief of staff. He was promoted to four-star general and given command of the 1st Army, which is responsible for defending the frontline.

Yi, who is being promoted less than a year after he was made deputy army chief of staff, is believed to be the military officer closest to No.

Lt. Gen. Sin Mal-op, a field army corps commander who also spent most of career in the field, will succeed Yi as deputy Army chief of staff.

Gen. Chong Ho-kun, commander of the 1st Army, was assigned to the Defense Ministry. He will probably be designated chairman of joint chiefs of staff, which needs parliamentary approval.

Yi's military academy classmate Lt. Gen. Na Chung-pae was promoted to four-star general and appointed to serve as deputy commander of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command.

Na's predecessor, Gen. Chong Chin-tae, was placed on the reservist list.

Of special note was that No restored the rank of the defense security commander to three-star General. Three months ago he named a major general to head the command and scaled down the organization of the military intelligence unit, which has been accused by opposition parties and dissidents of conducting political surveillance.

No promoted defense security commander Maj. Gen. Cho Nam-pung to three-star general but retained him in his post, setting off speculation that he may beef up the unit and add to its duties.

The president reportedly advanced the reshuffle because of the controversy when the Korea Military Academy superintendent allegedly lacked decorum at a recent commencement ceremony and made a speech critical of his policies, which touched off an uproar. Academy superintendent Lt. Gen. Min Yong-ton was placed on the reservist list.

Min's behavior was regarded as a sign of the tension between hardliners in the military and President No.

No named Lt. Gen. Yi Pil-sop to succeed Min.

Also noted by observers was that the timing conveniently matched the expiration of tenure of most of the commanders of the army corps, enabling No to promote or assign many junior generals who graduated from the military academy in 1960 and 1961, classmates of Choe Pyong-uk and Kim Chin-yong who failed to win Chon's attention, to corps commanders posts.

Generals from central and southwestern provinces—South Chongchong and Cholla—featured in the reshuffle, in sharp contrast to Chon's predilection for officers from his home province in the southeast.

Analysts said No, who had until now kept to small-scale regular changes of military posts, most of which had been filled by Chon with his men, seemed to have difficulty in changing the military lineup all at once.

Tuesday's massive reshuffle was propelled by No's confidence after the first year of his presidency and his determination to consolidate unity in the military by actively countering the challenge of hardliners such as ousted Lt. Gen. Min, they said.

Military observers said the reshuffle, preceded by the reassignment in early January of some 140 brigadier generals and major generals, including division commanders, will be followed by the reassignment more division commanders to build No a solid power base in the military.

In addition, the air force chief of staff and the chief of naval operations are due to retire after their two-year terms expire in the middle of this year under the new military personnel management law.

No Stresses Democracy at Academy Graduation
SK2903010689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
29 Mar 89 p 2

[By staff reporter Pak Mu-chong]

[Text] Chongju—President No Tae-u yesterday deplored that "the illusive theory that unilateral disarmament or reduction of armaments will bring about peace is spreading in some sectors of society, riding on the trend of rapid democratization of the nation."

He also contended that the honor of and people's confidence in the military "are sometimes damaged in a situation where the past authoritative system is switching over to a democratic one."

"These undesirable things and others taking place in today's transition period should be liquidated at the earliest possible date," he stressed.

The President made the remarks in his congratulatory address at the commencement ceremony of the Korea Air Force Academy in Chongwon near here.

He said, "What the military protects is not only the lives and properties of the people, and the safety and prosperity of this nation, but also the freedom and democracy of all of us, and all values that help people live like human beings."

Reiterating his firm determination to crack down on violent leftist forces, No noted that there are some youths who throw firebombs and commit violent and destructive acts, believing blindly in class revolutionary theory of past generations.

Stressing that democracy is a very powerful political system that can integrate the entire people's capabilities effectively, he said, "We have the power to defeat such forces challenge."

"I will achieve stability and development for the nation by establishing a firm democratic order in accordance with the agreed wish of the entire people," he asserted.

He stressed that the challenges to democracy in our society must be frustrated in order not to allow North Korea to "miscalculate."

Then, he called on the graduating cadets to become the "shields to safeguard the sky," noting that air forces determine everything in modern war.

"In particular, the mission of the air force is really important in light of the urgent security reality that the capital city of Seoul with its 10 million people is only 40 kilometers from the ceasefire line," he said.

Kim Pok-tong Corrects Earlier Remarks

SK2903010089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
29 Mar 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Denial"]

[Text] Kim Pok-tong, brother-in-law of President No Tae-u, yesterday denied that he had said "specific figures" of the ruling party should be held responsible for the military suppression of the 1980 Kwangju uprising at his news conference with foreign reporters last Wednesday.

The figures were taken to include ruling party strongman Chong Ho-yong, currently the target of opposition demands for prosecution.

Meeting with reporters at his home yesterday afternoon, Kim also denied a role in No's postponement of his promised plebiscite.

Concerning the Kwangju turmoil, Kim said what he meant was "somebody should be responsible for the casualties caused by the initial suppression by the military and the exchange of fire between soldiers by mistake."

But he did not specify names like Rep. Chong, Kim said.

Asked about his alleged role in shelving the referendum, Kim said he thought No made the decision in response to "the opinions of people from all walks of life," rather than his recommendation.

Conscious of the public eye on his political ambitions, Kim said it was "difficult in reality" for him to undertake political activities now because of the "tendency for the people to think of him in terms of his kinship to President No." Kim is elder brother of First Lady Kim Ok-suk.

Police Seek Warrants for Arrest of Writers

SK2903070889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0704 GMT
29 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 29 (YONHAP)—Five members of the Writers' Society of National Literature (WSNL) are to be charged with violating the National Security Law, police said Wednesday.

The WSNL representatives were detained by police on Monday while on their way to the truce village of Panmunjom in a bid to organize talks between South and North Korean writers.

Police will apply for warrants for Ko Un, Prof. Paek Nak-chong, Sin Kyong-nim, Kim Chin-kyong and Hyon Ki-yong after investigating their leftist views, a spokesman said.

'Ruling Camp' Seeks Solutions to Domestic Problems

SK2903014289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
29 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] The ruling camp will handle testimonies of two ex-presidents first and then deal with the controversial issue over the resignation of Rep. Chong Ho-yong.

A high party official said yesterday that interparty consultations will begin soon to resolve the issue of testimonies of two former presidents, which along with the resignation of Chong from his parliament post, still remain a key stumbling block in the way of normalization of domestic politics.

The ruling party's efforts to seek the resignation of Rep. Chong, who the opposition camp alleges as a key figure behind the bloody suppression of the Kwangju civil uprising in 1980, was frustrated last week when Chong resisted the idea with unexpected intensity.

Rep. Chong, thought to be one of the most influential figures in the ruling party with a broad-based following in the military, reportedly met with President No Tae-u over the weekend to discuss matters concerning his resignation, which has caused a big furor on the domestic political landscape over the past week.

"Indications are that the issue of Rep. Chong and other core figures, who the opposition camp demand to resign or face judicial action, could not be settled in the immediate future," said a party official.

While putting aside Chong's issue for sometime, the ruling party will seek a hasty solution to another sensitive problem—the testimonies of two ex-presidents before parliamentary panels—to break the political stalemate as soon as possible.

The method and timing of the testimonies of two former presidents are unlikely to be compromised between the ruling and opposition camps, however.

The ruling camp is under growing pressure to settle the two issues—testimonies of two ex-presidents and judicial action against six core figures behind the irregularities of the Fifth Republic and the Kwangju incident—which President No Tae-u again pledged to settle as soon as possible when he announced the postponement of his interim evaluation.

Papers Conduct Polls on Shelving Appraisal

70 Percent Support Appraisal

SK2703012789 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
25 Mar 89 p 1

[Report on results of telephone poll conducted by TONG-A ILBO on 23 March 1989]

[Excerpts] Among our people, 7 in 10 said that a midterm appraisal on President No Tae-u's performance should be conducted by next spring, as promised. As to the method for conducting the appraisal, 6 in 10 said that it should be conducted in the form of a confidence vote with the president's term at stake. On the question of the most urgent task, that President No should carry out as a step to bring the political situation under control in the wake of shelving the midterm appraisal, 5 in 10 indicated the liquidation of legacies and irregularities of the Fifth Republic and an early settlement of the Kwangju incident.

Concerning President No's shelving the midterm appraisal, 56.7 percent of the respondents said they supported it and 29.1 percent said they opposed it. Thus, it was revealed that those respondents who supported the shelving of the midterm appraisal approximately doubled those who opposed it. These facts were revealed by a telephone poll conducted on the evening of 23 March by the public opinion survey department of this newspaper company to a total of 1,585 respondents across the country except Cheju Island.

On the question as to whether or not the midterm appraisal should be conducted in the future as promised, 71.6 percent of the respondents said "yes" and 20 percent said "it is better to revoke the appraisal." [passage omitted]

Of the respondents who said that the midterm appraisal should be conducted in the future as promised, 58.9 percent said that the appraisal should be conducted in the form of a confidence vote with the president's term at stake, while 32.7 percent said that it should be conducted in the form of simply testing a certain policy. Thus, it was revealed that among the people, 6 in 10 insisted upon conducting the appraisal in the form of a confidence vote with the president's term at stake.

Concerning the question as to the task that President No should carry out as a step to bring the current political situation under control in the wake of his step of shelving the appraisal, 46.2 percent—almost a half of the respondents—pointed to "liquidation of the legacies and irregularities of the Fifth Republic and settlement of the Kwangju incident," 13.1 percent pointed to "price stability," 12.2 percent to "an early settlement of rural problem," 11.9 percent to "an early settlement of labor-management disputes," and 10.2 percent to "the establishment of firm security for the people's livelihood."

In sum, what the majority of the people want today is: (1) President No's midterm appraisal should be conducted as promised, (2) it should be conducted in the form of a confidence vote with the president's term at stake, (3) it should be conducted next spring, and (4) the most urgent task that President No should carry out is to liquidate the irregularities and legacies of the Fifth Republic and to settle the Kwangju incident at an early date. [passage omitted]

Concerning the reaction to the shelving of the midterm appraisal, the respondents were divided by age. Only 49.1 percent of young people in their twenties supported the shelving of the appraisal, while 60 percent of the people in their thirties and above each supported the step. Thus, it was revealed that more people over thirty supported the shelving of the appraisal than those in their twenties.

The rate of supporting the shelving of the appraisal by province and city was: 65.8 percent in Taegu City and North Kyongsang Province, the highest rate across the country; 64.8 percent in North Chungchong Province; and 62.9 percent in Kangwon Province. On the other hand, the rate of opposing the step of shelving the appraisal by province and city was: 36.6 percent in North Cholla Province, the highest rate across the country; 36.1 percent in Taejon and South Chungchong Province; and 31.4 percent in Incheon and Kyonggi Province. [passage omitted]

Over 50 Percent Support Shelving

SK2503121689 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
22 Mar 89 pp 1, 3

[Report on telephone poll conducted by CHUNGANG ILBO on 20 March]

[Excerpts] More than half of our people (57.1 percent) showed support for President No Tae-u's step of shelving

the midterm appraisal. Some 42.9 percent of the respondents said they supported this step because "liquidation of the Fifth Republic irregularities and settlement of Kwangju incident should be realized first."

Those who think that the "midterm appraisal should be conducted at an appropriate time" was 68.4 percent; of those, 43.1 percent said the appraisal should be conducted through a "national referendum," and 25.3 percent said it should be conducted through "any method." This shows that this issue is subject to continuous "political interest."

On the evening of 20 March, CHUNGANG ILBO conducted a telephone poll of 800 eligible voters across the country as to President No Tae-u's announcement that the midterm appraisal was being shelved. The outcome of the poll is as follows:

The poll also revealed that 30.6 percent of the respondents "fully support" President No Tae-u's step; 26.5 percent "generally support" it; 10.9 percent "generally oppose" it; 10.9 percent "totally oppose" it; and 21.1 percent said "I do not know." [passage omitted]

The respondents pointed to the "liquidation of the Fifth Republic irregularities" as the first task which the No Tae-u government should resolve with priority after the postponement of the midterm appraisal. Thus, it was revealed that a broad range of people think that without the liquidation of Fifth Republic irregularities, the interim assessment would be "meaningless." The respondents pointed out that the solution of the labor-management issue and campus stability are the "secondary task" which the present government should attain. Thus, they called on the government to take measures on the recent labor-management dispute in Seoul Subway Corporation and Hyundai Heavy Industries.

On the question of future prospects of the political situation after the postponement of the midterm appraisal, 38 percent of the respondents answered that it would be "more stabilized" than at present, while 21.1 percent noted that there would be "more unrest" than now. Some 23.8 percent answered that the situation would be "the same as now."

Concerning the question of the greatest reason for President No's shelving of the midterm appraisal, 33 percent of the respondents pointed out the "anxiety over the unrest of political situation" caused by confrontation between the ruling and opposition camp; 19.4 percent said "I do not know;" 16.8 percent cited "concern about the possibility of economic crisis;" 16.4 percent cited "hopelessness for victory;" and 13.5 percent cited "concern with social unrest that would be caused by violence and destruction of leftist forces." [passage omitted]

Concerning the issue as to whether the midterm appraisal should be conducted or not, those who replied that the appraisal "should be conducted" are younger

than those who opposed it, and those who have higher education stressed more the "conducting" of the appraisal than did those with less education.

Concerning the method of conducting the midterm appraisal, a small percentage—31.3 percent—of respondents over 50 supported a "national referendum," while 45-50 percent of the respondents of other age groups supported it.

Poll on Influence of Labor Union Activities

SK2503032189 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
25 Mar 89 p 3

[Text] Koreans generally believe that labor activism contributes to economic development and political democratization, but are worried that union activities tend to be militant.

A survey of 1,500 people by the Institute of Social Sciences at Seoul National University showed that 35.5 percent of the respondents answered that labor movements have a favorable impact on economic development while 26.4 percent said the opposite.

The survey, commissioned by the Korea Labor Institute, involved 1,500 people aged 20 or above, who live in six cities and eight provinces, except Cheju Island. The poll was conducted last Jan. 26-30.

The institute is run by the Ministry of Labor Affairs.

More than 61 percent of the pollees said the labor movement here has contributed to political democratization while 11.2 percent disagreed.

The findings showed that 67 percent thought employees have "just" demands.

Paper Views Wage Hike Controversy

SK2503045089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
25 Mar 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Government Guidelines on Wage Hikes"]

[Text] One of the touchy issues the nation is facing with the return of spring is how to reach agreement on the year's wage hikes between labor and management.

In this regard, the reported government plan to set different marginal wage hike rates in different industrial sectors, as presented of late by Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister Cho Sun, has touched off controversy from the Labor Ministry and labor unions.

Though the chief economic minister expounded that the plan is only for reference, not a compulsory guideline that enterprises are required to follow, the labor side, being nervous about the issue, is criticizing his remarks

as an attempt to manipulate wage hikes that have been hitherto autonomously negotiated on terms acceptable to both labor and management.

The government itself did away with wage hike guidelines in 1987, and the Labor Ministry has decided to refrain from coordinating wage hike rates between the two interested parties beginning this year, leaving the matter to their negotiations.

Of course, we would interpret the deputy premier's suggestion as aimed at helping both labor and management to reach a compromise smoothly by exchanging acceptable reference materials for negotiations on wage hikes by different industrial areas.

Ironically, in view of past experience, it is management which is likely to try to apply a uniform hike rate over all industrial sectors, regardless of the differing situation in the respective enterprises.

We are aware of the fact that last year most enterprises managed to settle the wage issue on mutually acceptable terms between labor and management without any government guidelines, despite a certain amount of transitory bickering.

Fortunately, there is a relatively narrow difference between the Federation of Korea Trade Unions and its counterpart, the Korea Employers' Federation over the year's average wage increase rate.

Government authorities should refrain from meddling in wage negotiations, taking a wait-and-see attitude as it readies to be a final mediator.

Ministry Plans To Assist Daewoo Shipbuilding
SK2803004289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
28 Mar 89 p 8

[Text] Daewoo Shipbuilding & Heavy Machinery is to be permitted to pay 250 billion won which it owes the Korea Development Bank on a 10-year installment basis after a grace period of seven years in order to help the debt-ridden shipbuilding company normalize its operation, the Trade-Industry Ministry announced yesterday.

The ailing shipbuilder affiliated with the Daewoo group is also exempted from the payment of interest on the 250 billion won debt during the grace period.

In the meantime, the Korea Development Bank will lend an additional 150 billion won to the debt-stricken firm probably next year on the condition that the Daewoo group makes its own efforts this year to bail out the shipbuilding company.

The ministry said that the Daewoo group should invest 400 billion won in its ailing shipbuilding company this year to receive the additional 150 billion won loan from the Korea Development Bank.

As the Daewoo group recently pledged, it will mainly secure 400 billion won through the disposal of its five subsidiaries—Daewoo Investment & Finance, Korea Steel Chemical, Sorak Development, Shina Shipbuilding & Heavy Machinery and Punguk Oil.

Daewoo group Chairman Kim U-chung is also obliged to dispose of 150 billion won worth of stocks of Daewoo Securities in his hands and to sell the Daewoo building by July next year in order to invest the secured money in the ailing shipbuilding company.

The ministry subjected the debt-ridden enterprise to a program for the renovation of the domestic shipbuilding structure, thus enabling it to receive various tax incentives until its business operation is normalized.

Announcing a range of steps to bail out the ailing shipbuilding company, the ministry maintained that its operation would be normalized by 1992 when its business accounts balance.

Basing its own calculations, the ministry ordered the Daewoo group to merge the debt-stricken shipbuilding company with Daewoo Heavy Industries by 1992.

But it was reported that Daewoo group chairman is opposing the proposal for the merger.

Sources at the Daewoo group even said that Kim is reluctant to accept the government's steps for the bailing out of the shipbuilder in fear that its business operation might be not normalized by 1992 as predicted by the ministry.

The ministry said that the actual amount of aid by the Korea Development Bank to the shipbuilding company would stand at some 200 billion won at the present value.

The ministry called upon workers at the shipbuilding firm to forge labor disturbances in a bid to help their company survive.

The ministry will also prevent the shipbuilding company from signing contracts at lower than normal prices to facilitate the normalization of its business operation.

As the Daewoo group is required to invest 400 billion won in the shipbuilding company, the total paid-in capital of Daewoo Shipbuilding & Heavy Machinery will be increased from 608 billion won to 1,008 billion.

At present, the Korea Development Bank has 199.9 billion won invested in the shipbuilding enterprises, accounting for 33 percent of its total paid-in capital.

Its share of the shipbuilding company will be lowered to 20 percent when and if the Daewoo group invests 400 billion won.

According to statistics from the ministry, the total debt of the shipbuilding company stood at 1,210.7 billion won at the end of last year, while its aggregate deficits amounted to 519.5 billion won.

Last year, its turnover amounted to 460 billion but its business account registered a 150 billion deficit due to the payment of 158 billion won in interests.

The ministry said that the bail out program would reduce the interest burden of the shipbuilding company by some 100 billion won per year.

Economic Slowdown Raises Fears of Stagnation
SK2903080589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0747 GMT
29 Mar 89

["News analysis" by YONHAP economics writer Kim Un-chu]

[Text] Seoul, March 29 (YONHAP)—A setback in exports and manufacturing production are cooling South Korea's economy and raising fears of stagnation.

The country had trouble with liquidity control until last year due to its snowballing current account surplus, even after the passing of the "three lows"—the low price of crude oil, the low value of the U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen and low international interest rates.

But the current account surplus has been shrinking this year, bringing in concerns over stagnation.

The current account surplus for the first two months was 923 million U.S. dollars—518 million dollars in January and 405 million dollars in February, far below the 1.789 billion dollars of a year earlier, according to Bank of Korea (BOK) data.

The sharply lower current account surplus was mainly caused by a reduction in the trade surplus brought on by sagging exports.

In January, exports reached 4.446 billion dollars, up 10.1 percent from the same month of last year, but in February slipped to 4.305 billion dollars, up 4 percent from the same month last year. It was the first month of single-digit export growth since December 1986.

Analysts blamed withering exports on the won's continuing appreciation against the dollar and wage raises.

The strength of the Korean currency pushed the value of exports up 28.4 percent in 1988, boosting unit export prices 13.6 percent, up from a 10.1 percent growth rate the previous year, despite a rise in volume of only 13 percent, down from 23.8 percent in 1987.

Unit export prices outpaced the won's appreciation (12.6 percent) last year, reflecting domestic companies' efforts to offset declining export profitability stemming from the won's appreciation since 1985 by raising unit export prices.

According to some economists, further increases of unit export prices are impossible.

In the last quarter of 1988, unit export prices lagged behind the won's appreciation by 14.1 percent to 14.9 percent and sluggish exports in January and February followed a loss of competitiveness caused by the strong won.

During the first 24 days of this month, exports were 3.425 billion dollars, up 12.2 percent from the corresponding period of 1987. In Korea, this was due cause for pessimism.

Shipments to the United States, Korea's largest market, declined 2.6 percent to 1.413 billion dollars in February, the first drop since December 1985. Taking into consideration the won's appreciation against the dollar, exports to the U.S. fell more than 10 percent.

A decline in the growth of manufacturing production is another feature of the economic slump.

Production expanded 7 percent last December and just 2.9 percent in January after a brisk gain of 10.3 percent in October.

The central bank has forecast an economic recovery in the second quarter, blaming sluggish manufacturing on export setbacks, labor disputes and abnormally warm weather in the winter.

Some analysts predict that the downturn, which began last March after an upswing from October 1985 to February 1988, will persist even if the economy recovers in the second quarter.

They doubt that the country will be able to attain its goal of an 8 percent economic growth rate and a current account surplus of 9.5 billion to 9.8 billion dollars for this year if the export slowdown lasts more than three or four months.

A BOK official said it is premature to predict this year's economy based on the state of exports and the current account surplus in the first two months.

The government will need to take measures, however, including readjustment of the industrial structure and a study of its foreign exchange policy, if the sluggish trend continues, he said.

Burma

More Political Parties Issue Aims, Programs

League of Democratic Parties

BK1203090389 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 11 Mar 89

["Press Release No 86/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 11 March 1989—the 5th day of the waxing moon of Tabaung, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are the extracts of the aims and programs of the United League of Democratic Parties, which has registered with this commission for holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the political parties registration law, and which has its headquarters at No 175/b, compound No 21, Ledaunkan Street, Hsa-Lein/Khagway Ward, Thingangyun Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Aims

- A. To work to perpetuate and strengthen the independence and sovereignty of the nation.
- B. To work for the unity of all nationalities.
- C. To work for peace in the country.
- D. To implement national governmental tasks through the strength of the unity of the democratic parties.
- E. To draft a new state constitution that will promote democracy.
- F. To work for the successful holding of fair and free democratic multiparty general elections.

3. Programs

- A. To make special efforts toward strengthening national independence and sovereignty, keeping the union from disintegrating, and achieving peace in the country.
- B. To work for the merger, unity, and growth of the democratic forces and parties.
- C. To draft a new state constitution that will promote democracy.
- D. To work for the successful holding of fair and free democratic multiparty general elections.
- E. To work toward the emergence of qualified state leaders in the multiparty general elections.

Youth for National Politics

BK2203005689 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 21 Mar 89

["Press Release No 105/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 21 March 1989—the 15th day of the waxing moon of Tabaung, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Organization of Democratic Youth for National Politics, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty

General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 145, 38th Street, between 84th and 85th Streets, Mandalay Southeast Township, Mandalay Division.

2. Aims

- A. To build mother Burma into a strong and genuine democratic nation.
- B. To build a strong national unity and internal peace.
- C. To systematically attain within the framework of the law democratic rights enshrined in the UN Charter and Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

3. Programs

- A. To attain democracy through democratic means so that democracy based on national politics will emerge.
- B. To engage in national politics without discrimination between Burma proper and the regions and through unity based on democratic means.
- C. To courageously expose the wrongdoings that threaten our nation and people, to always respect, honor, and support justice.
- D. To systematically build and promote democracy in accordance with the conditions and culture of Burma.

People's Peasants Union

BK2203021689 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 21 Mar 89

["Press Release No 106/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 21 March 1989—the 15th day of the waxing moon of Tabaung, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the objectives and future programs of the People's Peasants Union, Union of Burma, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 150, top floor, Seikkantha Street, Kyauktada Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Aims

- To develop within the Union of Burma a democratic system that guarantees the legal rights of peasants and workers.
- To completely abolish landlordism and to grant ownership of farmland only to the peasants who actually work on land.
- To engage in an industrial revolution based on modern agricultural methods.
- Peasants in the Union shall be in solidarity with their counterparts of the world and shall work together in modernization efforts.
- Peasants in the Union shall support efforts toward developing world peace and cooperation among mankind.

3. Programs

—Peasants shall work as a strong mass organization in efforts to always safeguard and promote democratic rights.

—To grant the right to freely cultivate, produce, transport, store, and mill agricultural crops and to permit the peasants to freely sell their produce at a price fixed in accordance with their wishes.

—To systematically draft and implement plans to introduce agrarian reforms that completely abolish feudal-landlordism and to engage in distribution of farmland to every tiller (?according to his capacity).

—To draft plans in accordance with the wishes and interests of the peasants with the aim of transforming private farming to cooperative farming.

—Peasants shall always be in unity and shall work together with workers in efforts to build a new life.

—Peasants who hate world war and its consequences shall always cooperate with antiwar forces in efforts to prevent world war.

—To strive for the establishment of a single peasants body while cooperating with all the peasants organizations in the Union of Burma on matters of common interest.

Party of Nationalities

*BK2303023889 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Mar 89*

["Press Release No 107/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 22 March 1989—the 1st day of the waning moon of Tabuang, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are the extracts of the aims and future programs of the Party of the Nationalities, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 86, second floor, 37th Street, Kyauktada Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Aims

- A. To build strong bonds of unity among all the nationalities as well as among all the people in the Union.
- B. To work for equal rights and genuine friendship among all the national groups.
- C. To draft and implement a state constitution that guarantees full autonomy and self-rule for all the national groups.

3. Programs

- A. To draft and implement a new state constitution that will enable the restructuring of the Union of Burma into eight member states with equal rights.
- B. To ensure that the newly established eight states are only geographical divisions and not divisions based on ethnic populace.

C. For all the state governments within the newly established federation to be in charge of all legislative, judicial, and administrative powers with the exception of defense, financial, and foreign affairs matters which shall be the responsibility of the central government.

D. To permit freedom in matters concerning the judiciary, the administration, the economy, and traditional customs so long as such a freedom does not affect the interests of the federation or the other member states.

Patriotic Force Party

*BK2403103289 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 23 Mar 89*

["Press Release No 109/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 23 March 1989—the 2d day of the waning moon of Tabuang, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Patriotic Force Party, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 86, Second Floor, 37th Street, Kyauktada Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Aims:

- A. To strive for full benefits in proportion to one's contribution of physical and mental efforts.
- B. To draw and enact a new labor law which is in accord with the times to protect workers' interests.
- C. To strive for modern mechanized farming and ownership of land to tillers.
- D. To work for development and betterment of peasants' life by reclamation of fallow land.
- E. To enact peasants law which is in accord with the times to protect peasants' interests.

3: Programs:

- A. To strive for application of modern scientific methods for development in agriculture sector which is key to Burma's economy.
- B. Private, joint venture, cooperative, and state owned enterprise systems will be employed to accelerate establishment of agro-based industries in Burma.
- C. To uplift condition of workers and peasants who are main forces of the country by enacting laws and direct participation.
- D. To systematically strive for the right to trade freely any thing produced in domestic and export markets.
- E. Agriculture and industrial equipment will be imported or produced locally on priority basis to develop agriculture and industrial sectors.

Karen Insurgents Shell Myawadi; 19 Injured
BK2803145489 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Karen insurgent saboteurs have been continuing to disrupt peace and tranquillity and launching attacks aimed at hurting innocent people. Between 1215 and 1450 yesterday, a KNU [Karen National Union] insurgent group at the old Wang Kha camp, using a 1.75 rocket launcher, fired 29 shells into Myawadi.

The barrage set two houses ablaze and wounded 19 people, including a child.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Refuge for Vietnamese Boat People To Continue
BK2703085689 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0826 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 27 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Malaysia will continue to give temporary refuge to the Vietnamese boat people who arrive on Malaysian shores despite the March 14 deadline not to grant the refugees automatic resettlement in Third Countries.

Top Foreign Ministry officials said Monday the new Vietnamese arrivals would undergo screening to determine their status and would be accorded humanitarian treatment.

Local press reported Monday that the March 14 cut-off date appeared to have sparked off another exodus of Vietnamese refugees. New arrivals were reported almost daily as more boat people took to the sea in a desperate attempt to find a better life elsewhere.

It was reported Sunday a total of 1,047 Vietnamese refugees had landed along the east coast Malaysian state of Terengganu beach since March 14.

These new arrivals were now housed at Kelulut transit camp instead of Pulau Bidong where the earlier arrivals were awaiting resettlement to Third Countries.

Malaysia, along with other ASEAN countries, had set March 14 as the cut-off date, whereby all asylum-seekers from Vietnam would no longer be eligible for resettlement in Third Countries, to deter a mass exodus from Vietnam before the international conference on Indochinese refugees in Geneva in mid-June.

There are currently about 16,000 Vietnamese boat people in Malaysian camps awaiting resettlement in third countries.

Second Batch for UN Contingent Off to Namibia
BK2503084689 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 25 Mar 89

[Text] A group of 25 Malaysian military officers in the UN Transitional Assistance Group [UNTAG] to Namibia left for that country from Kuala Lumpur last night. The group, led by Lieutenant Colonel (Yusuf Othman), included two Royal Malaysian Navy and two Royal Malaysian Air Forces officers, while the rest were from the Army.

They are part of the 894-member Malaysian Peacekeeping Force for Namibia, including officers posted there for a year.

Equipment for Troops Shipped
BK2703140189 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network
1 in Malay 1200 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Excerpts] A ship carrying Malaysian \$14 million worth of equipment for the Malaysian contingent serving in Namibia left this afternoon. The 70,000-ton multi-purpose vessel ("Maria Angela Cusie") is expected to reach Walvis Bay within 25 days. [passage omitted]

The ship is carrying about 900 tons of goods for the Malaysian contingent. It is expected to arrive in Mombasa, Kenya, within 11 days where it will load another 1,200 tons of goods of the Kenyan contingent to Namibia. The trip from Mombasa to Walvis Bay will take about 8 days.

Security To Be Beefed Up for Leaders Meeting
BK2503090689 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0838 GMT 25 Mar 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 25 (BERNAMA)—Malaysian police is to beef up security including at all entry points along the Malaysian-Thai border during a visit to the resort island of Langkawi by Commonwealth heads of government in conjunction with their meeting here in October.

Chief Police Officer of the northern Malaysian State of Kedah Zulkifli Abdul Rahman said Saturday [25 March], the police would also impose strict checks on tourists to the northern Malaysian island during the leaders' stay.

On Friday, Deputy Inspector General of Police Jaffar Abdul said that the government has allocated 10 million ringgit (3.6 million U.S. dollars) to the police to beef up security during the meeting.

Editorial Hails Proposal on Common Law
BK1803103589 Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN
in Malay 3 Mar 89 p 10

[Editorial: "Common Law Based On Local Values"]

[Text] Soon we can take pride in having our own common law [preceeding two words in English], which is currently being drafted, taking into account the values of life, cultures, traditions, and religions practiced in our local society. Besides, we will be more confident when all court procedures and the legal system are carried out in the Malaysian language, the official national language. With the implementation of the two issues, we will not be considered people who blindly follow the values and the practices of a foreign society in looking after the interests of the citizens. Undoubtedly, we were once colonized by Britain, but in reality, after having achieved independence, we should be free from all forms of practices carried out by the colonialists including the practices in the legal system. Upon achieving independence, we should not be shackled to their judiciary system as we do not need laws based on foreign guidelines to try cases in our courts, whether by the defense counsel or the prosecutor or even the judge who passes judgment on the accused. What we really need is relevant presentations and decisions based on the actual local situation.

The practice of using English common law as the basis for our legal system is currently considered irrelevant. This is because certain presentations and decisions by the nation's courts in connection with a case cannot be taken as a guide for cases in Malaysia. This is due to the foreign society's totally different system and values from the traditions and cultures practiced in the East, even more so with the Islamic society. It is better for our laws to be drawn up based on our daily life in our mutual interest. Moreover, by having our own common law, our multi-racial society will be further exposed to the awareness of the existence of various cultures and traditions within our society. As such, this will also assist in enhancing greater understanding within the multi-racial society.

What is meant by English common law? It is a portion of English law that was drawn up during the Dark Ages to establish a uniform legal system in the United Kingdom of that time to replace traditional laws practiced by various groups in the country. This common law became the major source of reference in most of the countries colonized by Britain, including Malaysia. However, our country currently has drawn up laws based on the local situation. According to the chief justice, Tan Sri Abdul Hamid Omar, these laws can serve as the basis of the establishment of our own common law. Due to laws that are irrelevant, unsuitable and having no connection whatsoever with certain previous cases being used as guides by the judges to pass judgment, we now need to draw up our own common law which covers the cultural, traditional, and religious values of every group in our country so that the common law is relevant to our internal situation.

It is not impossible to establish our own common law because we, too, have our own values which have been continuously practiced by all the races. These values have been handed down from one generation to another. Several countries which had been colonized by European nations, such as Indonesia, have been able to establish their own legal systems based on their actual internal circumstances. Therefore, in establishing the Malaysian common law, the relevant authorities should take into consideration all aspects and traditional values of the multi-racial groups in the country, and it must be acceptable to all as a uniform legal system. If previously English common law was established with the absorption of all the local society's traditional laws, then there should be no obstacle to establishing our own common law based on the multi-traditional values handed down by our ancestors. The common law should be able to guarantee equal justice for all.

In establishing the common law, priority should be given to the Malaysian cultural values which form the nucleus of the national culture without brushing aside the cultural and traditional values of the other races. Furthermore, the common law concept should not exclude Islamic values, as Islam is the country's official religion. By this, it does not mean that priority is given to any group or, for that matter, guaranteeing the interests of any one group. This is because Islam acts fairly for all. As such, the other races should not fear becoming victims or receiving unequal protection. On the contrary, all citizens are guaranteed that they will receive equal rights, irrespective of age, position, and creed. All the while, this has been the exalted basis of our laws.

Singapore

Soviet Premier Ryzhkov To Visit in Late May
OW2803093789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0916 GMT
28 Mar 89

[Text] Singapore, March 28 KYODO—Soviet Premier Nikolay I. Ryzhkov will visit Singapore in late May, a major Chinese-language newspaper reported Tuesday.

The paper, LIAN HE ZAO BAO, in a dispatch from Bangkok quoted Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev as saying Ryzhkov's itinerary also will include trips to Thailand and Australia.

It will be Ryzhkov's first visit to a member nation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The newspaper also quoted the vice foreign minister as saying he hopes Singapore and the Soviet Union will be able to establish a closer relationship that would include dialogues between governments, economic cooperation and the sharing of science and technology.

Cambodia

Ney Pena Attends Meeting in Kompong Chhnang *BK2803110189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Mar 89*

[Text] After his successful visit to Pursat Province, Comrade Ney Pena, Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee member and Central Propaganda and Education Commission chairman, also attended Kompong Chhnang Province's Organization, Propaganda, Education, and Control Commission meeting held on 21-24 March.

At the meeting, the comrade acclaimed and expressed high esteem for the great all-around achievements scored by the local cadres, party members, combatants, and people during the past, particularly in improving the standard of living of the populace. He also gave an account of the general development of the revolution, including the great victory gained in the diplomatic struggle which was widely supported by public opinion the world over.

Comrade Ney Pena exhorted the audience to enliven their spirit of struggle to vigorously promote the implementation of the revolution's three strategic objectives to win final success for the revolution and people.

During his stay in the province, Comrade Ney Pena also visited the provincial airport, ceramic and rubber resin processing enterprises, a pottery factory, a crocodile farm, a fishing zone, and a horticulture center. Moreover, he visited and presented gifts to the provincial revolutionary army's cadres, combatants, and defense workers—who had built border defense networks—who were hospitalized at various hospitals; state authorities; local people; militiamen; ethnic group people; and outstanding families in Kompong Tralach District.

Men Sam-an Addresses Regional Party Congress *BK2703071689 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Mar 89*

[Text] On the morning of 20 March the provisional party committee in Kratie Province concluded the first regional party congress under the chairmanship of Comrade Men Sam-an, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee's Organization Commission.

For 3 days the meeting busily debated and expressed supplementary views on the political report and the report reviewing the activities of the province's provisional party committee. It also elected 17 members of the party committee for the new mandate, along with 2 alternate members. The meeting also listened to addresses by various services and units, the six party chapters in the province, and delegates from the regional party in Kompong Cham and Stung Treng Provinces.

Closing the meeting, Comrade Men Sam-an assessed the results and made recommendations to the meeting. Here is the essence of her address:

[Begin Men Sam-an recording] I would like to welcome the results achieved by the regional party congress. I would also like to convey the most sincere fraternal and revolutionary greetings of the party Central Committee's Political Bureau and of Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin for the success of the party regional congress.

With an active spirit and by correctly implementing the principles of centralized democracy in accordance with the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRP] Constitution, the congress meticulously debated and unanimously adopted the political report, the major tasks to be implemented on the future, and the report reviewing the leadership of the past provincial party committee, and elected the province's new party committee. I would like to congratulate and fully agree with the political report which reflected and assessed the province's overall situation and set major targets from now to 1990 through the dynamic and continued implementation of the fifth national party congress' resolutions. I fully endorsed the report reviewing the leadership of the past provincial party. I would like to highly praise the efforts of all the comrades and warmly congratulate the great overall achievements scored by the regional party and people in Kratie Province. These achievements clearly show that our revolution has brought about changes and progress and has genuinely changed the face of rural areas. This is in complete contrast with the genocidal Pol Pot regime that used rural areas as open prisons. The comrades, who are directly in charge of implementing policies, have clearly understood and realized that what we have achieved is not an easy thing. It certainly came about through persistent, resilient, resolute, and diligent efforts because one of our hands is carrying weapons to defend the motherland and revolutionary gains while the other is carrying out production work to build the country.

Dear comrades and friends, we are very proud of our people's rebirth and to this day, our Cambodian people have been real masters of our motherland's destiny and future. The new regime's prestige is being heightened in the international arena. Under the KPRP's leadership, with bare hands after the liberation, we have built a new national infrastructure with revolutionary state authorities from central to local levels. A multitude of people and masses have taken part in successfully defending and building these authorities. What ought to be pointed out in all the above victories is the active participation of the people and masses, particularly in the building of forces and material basis for defending the country.

Concerning the achievements in the cause of restoring and expanding the socio-economic basis, we have overcome tens of thousands of obstacles. Although we have not yet achieved complete success, remarkable progress worthy of joy has been made. On the task of building and

strengthening the party, since the party's fifth congress, we have been paying attention to firmly building the party politically, ideologically, and organizationally by firmly adhering to Marxism-Leninism as the ideological basis. The party has put forward policies in every field appropriate to the special conditions of our country and nation without any political mistakes. This is reflected in every revolutionary movement to which a multitude of people and masses have taken part and followed the party in the revolution. The party has also paid attention to widely expanding its forces and going more deeply into the masses and people; providing leadership in promoting revolutionary; and scoring new successes. The ranks of party members have been expanded both in quality and quantity. The majority of them are outstanding party members possessing political quality and competence to assume the tasks assigned by the party.

Dear comrades and friends: Although our diplomatic struggle over the past 10 years is still limited, due to the concrete development in the country and in combination with many measures in the diplomatic struggle to disseminate the real situation in Cambodia, we have exposed the enemies and fought international reactionaries and heightened the prestige of the KPRP and the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] state in the international arena. The world has more clearly realized the decisive role of the PRK at the negotiating table and more clearly realized our real identity following the seventh withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the withdrawal of all Vietnamese experts from Cambodia. The tripartite coalition government is seriously split. The Pol Pot clique has been isolated and denounced by public international opinion more than ever before.

On this occasion I would like to point out to the meeting that in any political solution to the Cambodian problem, whatever its form and significance, we should ensure the firm safeguarding of our people's revolutionary gains and absolutely oppose the return of the genocidal regime to power in Cambodia. For this reason, with or without a political solution, all the comrades should understand and most clearly and firmly realize that the decisive factor determining the definitive victory of our struggle rests on real revolutionary forces and on the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos special militant alliance and solidarity. From this, all levels of party committees and our party ranks should firmly grasp our party's strategies and tactics in each phase in order to provide appropriate leadership in concrete revolutionary activities to ensure long-lasting efficiency and to serve the vital interest of the revolution for our people.

In the new phase of our country's revolution—fighting and negotiating at the same time—our struggle is still arduous, complex, and resolute. The maneuvers of enemies of all stripes remain the same; namely, waging a war to topple the PRK regime. Enemy activities take the form of rallying troops to attack and destroy our positions along the border to open gaps and sneak in troops

and war materiel to destroy our people's revolutionary gains. At this time, the entire provincial regional party should pay attention to the following major points.

1. At all times, genuinely understand and firmly grasp each phase's principles and policies of the party and state and the core ideology of the party Central Committee.

[3-minute break in transmission] revolution and people and be resolute against the enemies at all times to be worthy of the party's instrument of proletarian dictatorship in every circumstance. Along with quality, quantity should also be ensured so that we have enough strength to thwart every enemy maneuver. At this time we should strive to make contributions by giving priority to filling the ranks of regular troops, ensuring the defense of the motherland's border, and constantly consolidating the advantage along the border to create favorable conditions for continued efforts to consolidate forces to more vigorously fight the enemies inside the country.

4. Be firmly in control of core cadres by building and strengthening the ranks of cadres at all levels and in every service. This is a key issue with decisive significance for the success of revolutionary tasks and a factor contributing to improving the policies of the party and state. Continued attention should be paid to improving and filling the ranks of important cadres in central services in the province, districts, and communes. However, the numbers in the infrastructure is not the only thing to be taken into account; the cadres' personality should also be considered. The main thing is that attention should be paid to core cadres in districts in order to consolidate district levels, so that they in turn increase activities to lead villages and communes into implementing the three revolutionary movements of the masses. In the armed forces in particular, attention should be paid to strengthening the command cadres and political cadres.

5. Firmly grasp the ideological situation of cadres, party members, combatants, and people, particularly cadres and party members. Continued attention should be paid to ideological education of cadres and people so that they understand the tasks in the new situation and clearly realize the revolutionary character of the struggle, which is getting more tense and more complex. It should be clear who are friends and who are foes. Know well the perfidy of enemy maneuvers, particularly those of the genocidal Pol Pot clique of murderers, and absolutely oppose the return to Cambodia of the Pol Pot regime in whatever form. At the same time, we should increase unity around the party and strive to heighten the spirit of being masters and self-reliant in combination with appropriate national pride and efforts to fully assume revolutionary tasks in the new phase. We should not resign ourselves to difficulties or be unclear about the goals of the revolution.

6. Hold aloft the banner of national independence and national unity under the party leadership aimed at rallying forces from all ethnic minorities in and outside the country, creating a powerful force to promote the people, advancing the cause of defending the motherland, building revolutionary gains, and constantly advancing the new regime. Along with this, we should constantly increase firm unity within the regional party, armed forces, and people throughout the province around the policies set by the party's fifth congress. Be determined in holding aloft the banner of great national unity aimed at achieving our people's brilliant revolutionary cause. Firm internal unity should be based on unanimity on the correct views and positions of the party. Implement democratic rights. Constantly practice criticism and self-criticism in order to raise the revolutionary ethics. Be willing to fight inactivity—for this is not in accordance with the party's policies—and also fight phenomena leading to division, splits, clanism, and regionalism. Also oppose dictatorial individualistic views, privileges, and rankism, which move away from the people.

Strive to establish the party's standing committee as the core of unity within the entire party committee; the party committee as core of unity within the entire regional party; and the regional party as core for unity among the people throughout the province. Correct national unity should be closely linked to the precious proletarian internationalist spirit.

First of all, continue to strengthen and expand the militant solidarity among the three Indochinese countries' peoples, particularly with the [Vietnamese] sister Province of Song Be, and with socialist countries and progressive organizations and people the world over.

Dear comrades and friends, the new provincial party committee, elected by the current congress, should heighten its sense of responsibility toward the party Central Committee and the people. It should pledge to translate the congress resolutions into genuine and noble activities in the revolutionary movement of cadres, party members, combatants, and each person of all levels of party organizations, state authorities, and mass organizations—first of all in localities. At all times it should firmly grasp various policies, decisions, and circulars of the Central Committee. It should be astute in its leadership and provide guidance in organizing and implementing policies appropriate to the special conditions and real situation of its locality by strictly adhering to the principles of centralized democracy and increasing the efficiency of collective leadership and of individual responsibility.

Strive to consolidate the party's leadership and the administrative capability of state authorities. Ensure the people's rights to be masters of collectives in the revolutionary cause. Internal unity within the party should be

increased and used as the core for leadership along with the extensive unity of the masses and people throughout the province to rally combined forces to take part in implementing policies.

The new party committee should determine its duties, rights, and power and set up organizations and working procedures that clearly divide duties among each establishment as well as among each individual. It should strive to firmly build and implement its working program; working without a clear framework of rights, powers, and duties could lead to resentment and a break of national unity. Meeting agendas should be set; reports should be listened to; problems should be solved; visits to localities should be made to inspect the situation and listen to the views of the masses and people.

Constantly practice self-criticism and criticism. Study, temper, and educate cadres and party members; build a spirit of responsibility. Be active working people; be examples in daily living, clean, and popular among the masses and people. Oppose phenomena infringing upon the rights and interests of the people and threatening and oppressing the masses; oppose greed, misappropriation of common property, and all acts that affect the revolution's prestige and the people's confidence. Improve work attitudes by saying less and doing more; words should go hand in hand with actions. Furthermore, attention should be paid to strengthening the machinery assisting the party; particularly the party office, provincial office, district office, organization committee, control committee, propaganda and education committee, and mass organizations so that they implement their duties correctly and efficiently.

I am firmly convinced that in expanding the results of this party congress, the regional party and people in Kratie Province will score new and greater successes in implementing the resolutions of the party's fifth congress. [end recording] [applause]

On the evening of the same day, the party committee, state authorities, and mass organizations of Kratie District [Kratie Province] organized a solemn meeting to mark the success of the congress with the participation of a multitude of cadres, personnel, students, Armed Forces members, ethnic minorities, and the people and masses.

Solarz Proposes UN Supervised Government
BK2903071889 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Stephen Solarz, chairman of the U.S. House Subcommittee on Asia and Pacific Affairs, said if all the Cambodian parties were still not able to solve the Cambodian problem, he would propose the establishment of a transitional government under the auspices of the United Nations in Cambodia until an internationally supervised free election is held. The U.S. congressman disclosed this matter during his over 1-hour visit—part

of his fact-finding mission—to Site B camp [in Thailand]. He pointed out that the dispatch to Cambodia of an international control mechanism of the United Nations and an international peacekeeping force to provide security to the Cambodian people were also included in his proposal.

Prince Norodom Ranariddh, personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia and Asia and supreme commander of the Sihanoukist National Army, who was on hand to welcome the U.S. congressional delegation at the Site B camp, solemnly stated before the gathering of the Cambodian refugees that the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] fully endorsed the proposal initiated by the U.S. Congressman.

Stephen Solarz, who had met with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Beijing before visiting Thailand, yesterday [28 March] held talks in Bangkok with His Excellency Son Sann, Khmer People's National Liberation Front president and Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea prime minister, to discuss ways to solve the Cambodian problem.

The U.S. congressman planned to continue his visit to Vietnam and Phnom Penh this Wednesday. However, he underlined that his visit to Phnom Penh did not mean that the United States recognizes the illegal Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime. It was purely a fact-finding mission.

Khieu Samphan Interviewed on Beijing Visit

First Part of Interview

BK2503024089 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Mar 89

[First part of "Vice President Khieu Samphan's interview with a representative of the radio Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea"; dated 24 March—recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] Greetings Mr Vice President. You have just returned from visiting Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Beijing along with His Excellency Prime Minister Son Sann. What were the issues discussed at this meeting and what were the results?

[Khieu Samphan] Thank you comrade representative of the Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea. We achieved important results at this meeting as shown in the joint statement of the three leaders of Cambodia's national resistance forces dated 14 March. This joint statement is a continuation of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace plan and the modalities for implementing this plan of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK]. This joint statement lays the foundation for Cambodia's future constitution and toward setting up a single national army, a parliamentary regime with many parties following the

Western democratic models—not a communist regime—a free economic system, respect for human rights in Cambodia, freedom of religion, freedom of press and expression, and freedom to earn a living, without any army using force to dominate others and to monopolize power.

The essence of the joint statement was proposed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of Cambodia's national resistance forces and president of Democratic Kampuchea, which His Excellency Prime Minister Son Sann and myself gladly and fully accepted. All of us were happy and will be disseminating this among our troops, our compatriots in and outside the country, and all our friends the world over. All of us are happy with the essence of this joint statement because it responds to the aspiration of all of us as well as that of our entire Cambodian nation and people. All national forces will unite in the current struggle to liberate the country from the Vietnamese aggressors and to defend the country in the future. In sum, our national unity is developing well. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace proposal, the modalities for implementing this plan of the CGDK dated 9 February 1989, and the joint statement of the three leaders of Cambodia's national resistance forces dated 14 March 1989, are a firm basis for further growth of our Cambodian national unity now and in the future.

[Correspondent] Yes. The Vietnamese aggressors have been insolent in their statements about Samdech Norodom Sihanouk because the samdech agreed to head the high council for national defense. What does the vice president think?

[Khieu Samphan] Before answering this question, I would like to tell you that this high council for national defense is one of the samdech's ideas. The samdech's view is that this high council for national defense should be set up to carry out two major tasks:

1. To further promote the good cooperation, national unity, and mutual respect among the three nationalist forces and
2. To solve eventual problems among the three nationalist forces.

The samdech also specified that the setting up of this high council for national defense is the first step toward the establishment of a single national army after Vietnam's withdrawal. This is a correct initiative appropriate to our entire nation's aspiration and that of our friends the world over. How come the Vietnamese behave insolently in their statements toward the samdech, who agreed to head this high council for national defense? This is another clear proof showing that Vietnam does not want to solve the Cambodian problem. If Vietnam really wants to solve the Cambodian problem and wants Cambodia to have independence and national reconciliation, it has no reason to be against the setting up of this high council for national defense. The entire Cambodian nation and the entire world request national reconciliation

and the entire Cambodian nation and the entire world accept Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as Cambodia's leader. In this position, the samdech should automatically assume the role of supreme commander of Cambodia's national army. Why does Vietnam oppose the samdech's role? Because it wants to continue occupying Cambodia through its puppets and because it has no intention of withdrawing its aggressor troops from Cambodia.

Second Part of Interview

BK2603040889 (Clandestine) Voice of the National
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315
GMT 25 Mar 89

[Second part of "Vice President in Charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan's interview with representative of the Radio Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea"; dated 24 March—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] The Vietnamese continue to raise the question about the so-called danger of the Khmer Rouge returning to power, and set the condition that the forces of Democratic Kampuchea—which they call Khmer Rouge—be eliminated first before they withdraw their troops from Cambodia. Do you have any comment about this?

[Khieu Samphan] All of this is merely a bunch of pretexts and conditions to allow the Vietnamese not to withdraw from Cambodia and to continue occupying Cambodia.

First of all, we must not forget that the Cambodian problem was created by Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia. As the aggressors, the Vietnamese have no right to set any conditions whatsoever. The world has so far seen what goodwill the CGDK and the party of Democratic Kampuchea have displayed, what concessions they have made to the Vietnamese to the point of accepting that the men the Vietnamese have installed in Phnom Penh can join a quadripartite government of Cambodia and that the puppet forces organized by the Vietnamese aggressors can join a quadripartite army of Cambodia. Contrarily, the Vietnamese have tried to make the world forget the true nature of the Cambodian war, set endless conditions, refused to withdraw their aggressor troops from Cambodia under specific international supervision, opposed the formation of a quadripartite Cambodian government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and opposed the formation of a quadripartite Cambodian Army.

Regarding the so-called danger of the Khmer Rouge returning to power, the five-point peace proposal of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the detailed statement on the implementation of this five-point peace proposal of the CGDK have put forth most specific measures so that, on the one hand, the Vietnamese really withdraw all their troops—both the official troops and the Vietnamese troops disguised as Cambodians—from Cambodia and, on the other hand, a guarantee is made that Democratic Kampuchea—the so-called Khmer Rouge—

would not monopolize power and that no party would abuse any other party. These measures include, for example, plans to cut the forces of each party down to only 10,000 men and place them under the framework of a quadripartite army. More specifically, there would be two layers of supervision: first, the supervision by a quadripartite Cambodian control commission; second, the supervision by an international control commission of the United Nations with sufficient powers, numbers, and means of supervision. Moreover, after Vietnam withdraws from Cambodia, the CGDK also proposes that an international peacekeeping force of the United Nations be maintained in Cambodia to ensure, on the one hand, that Vietnam would not return to invade Cambodia again and, on the other hand, that Democratic Kampuchea would not seize power alone, that no party would abuse any other party, and that there would be no civil war in Cambodia.

The whole world is of the consensus that, after examining the details about the implementation of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace proposal, there is no loophole that might enable the Khmer Rouge to return to power alone. Still, the Vietnamese have rejected Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace proposal and our CGDK's detailed statement on the implementation of this peace proposal. They have repeatedly raised the question of the so-called danger of the Khmer Rouge returning to power and demanded that the forces of Democratic Kampuchea be eliminated. It is obvious that the objective of the Vietnamese in repeatedly demanding the elimination Democratic Kampuchea's forces is not to settle the Cambodian problem, but to eliminate an important force attacking them right on the battlefield and to enable them to occupy Cambodia forever through the offices of their puppet regime.

[Correspondent] What is your opinion about the Vietnamese announcing they would withdraw all their troops from Cambodia this or that month or in this or that year provided the Cambodians settle their own internal problems among themselves, and so on?

[Khieu Samphan] As we have already noted earlier, the objective of the Vietnamese is not to settle the Cambodian problem. The objective of their announcing they would withdraw all their troops from Cambodia this or that month or in this or that year provided the Cambodians settle their own internal problems first is also a trick to allow the Vietnamese to evade the Cambodian problem, to place themselves outside the Cambodian problem by attempting to fool world opinion by insisting that the Cambodians must be allowed to find a solution to their own problem or that the CGDK and the puppet government must together settle this problem. The world is well aware that the Vietnamese puppets are entirely Vietnamese, saying what the Vietnamese want them to say and doing everything ordered by the Vietnamese. How can the Cambodians settle the problem if the Vietnamese aggressors continue to keep a firm hold on

the puppets and—both through their puppets and by themselves—continue to set one condition after another, endlessly obstructing all efforts toward a solution?

For this reason, the three leaders of the Cambodian national resistance forces repeatedly stressed in their joint statement dated 14 March 1989 that the war in Cambodia is a war of aggression waged by Vietnam against Cambodia, a war that the UN General Assembly has annually condemned for the past 10 years with overwhelming votes.

In falsely claiming that the war in Cambodia embodies two so-called aspects—namely, the so-called international and internal aspects—the Vietnamese have attempted to disclaim responsibility in the Cambodian problem, to reject responsibility for solving the problem, and to obstruct its solution. The Vietnamese announced they have withdrawn this or that many troops from Cambodia and that they would completely withdraw them in this or that year, but they have announced covert withdrawals; they have supervision. Later on, after being seriously pressured by international opinion, they were forced to talk about international supervision, but only in general terms. During the second Jakarta meeting, asked to be more specific about this international supervision, they felt compelled to talk about an international control commission. However, they limited it to the smallest size and set many conditions to reduce the scope of its work.

Third Part of Interview

BK2703023589 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 26 Mar 89

[Third part of "Vice President in Charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan's Interview With Representative of the Radio Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea"; dated 24 March—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] You said that Vietnam has raised numerous conditions to limit the competencies of an international control commission. What are those conditions?

[Khieu Samphan] 1. Vietnam diametrically rejects the stationing of a UN peacekeeping force in Cambodia.

2. Vietnam is strongly opposed to an international control mechanism of the United Nations.

3. However, under international pressure, it reluctantly accepts an international control commission but it minimizes the size of the commission and sets a condition that the commission should respect Cambodia's sovereignty, and so on.

Ironically, Vietnam is the aggressor against Cambodia and hundreds of thousands of its troops are invading and occupying Cambodia presently, but Vietnam asks the international control commission to respect Cambodia's sovereignty. What is the meaning of the words employed

by the Vietnamese aggressors? This means that if the international control commission needs to verify the hiding of Vietnamese aggressor troops, it must first request an authorization from Vietnam's puppets. In conclusion, Vietnam is against a genuine and effective international control.

We should bear in mind that the international control commission established by the 1962 Geneva Accord on Laos did not find out the 1 million Vietnamese troops in hiding in the east of Laos nor were they capable of preventing those forces from constructing hundreds of kilometers of Ho Chi Minh trails through Lao territory. As for the International Control Commission set up by the 1973 Paris Agreement, it did not control nor was it able to bar, Vietnam from taking the opportunity of the cease-fire [in south Vietnam] to send its forces, tanks, artillery, and various weapons to attack South Vietnam. Therefore, we must not, at all cost, ignore those realities.

Conclusion of Interview

BK2803032489 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Fourth and concluding part of "Vice President in Charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan's Interview With Representative of the Radio Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea"; dated 24 March—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Would the vice president please review the position of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] concerning the issue of international supervision?

[Khieu Samphan] Our position results from our sincerity in wanting to quickly solve the Cambodian problem politically. This is why we are not afraid of having international supervision.

1. We are aiming not only for the supervision of the Vietnamese aggressor troop pullout. The UN International Control Commission [UNICC] or the UN International Peacekeeping Force [UNIPF] have the task of supervising the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops and of ensuring that the Democratic Kampuchean forces do not return to seize power alone and also ensuring that no one party dominates other parties.

2. In the modalities for implementing Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace plan, the CGDK proposes a two-tier supervision. The first supervision is done by a four-party Cambodian committee, and the second by the UNICC. The latter should have enough manpower and sufficient means to carry out its supervisory task. We have also pinpointed major strategic points accompanied by clear maps where the ICC should be stationed. Major movements of troops or weapons have to pass through these strategic points because major transport routes cross these points. Therefore, major movements of troops or

weapons cannot be hidden from the UNICC. Apart from this, if Vietnam hides troops at a place or if any Cambodian party hides troops or weapons at a place, this also cannot be hidden from the eyes of the Cambodian people or other Cambodian parties. The Cambodian people or other Cambodian parties can report this to the UNICC and the latter can order its forces nearest to that place to immediately inspect it. We think that only such a supervision is effective.

I would like to recall that in the modalities for implementing Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace plan, the CGDK proposes that following the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, the UNIPF should continue to be stationed in Cambodia. On the one hand, this is to prevent Vietnam from committing aggression against Cambodia again, and on the other, to prevent the party of Democratic Kampuchea from returning to power alone and to ensure that no one party dominates other parties. In short, this is to ensure that there is no civil war in Cambodia.

In sum, we need to have a genuine supervision and we need to have the UNIPF stationed in Cambodia because we are sincere in wanting to quickly solve the Cambodian problem politically. We are sincere in wanting national reconciliation; we are faithful to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace plan and to the modalities for implementing the peace plan. We are faithful to the joint statement of the three leaders of Cambodia's national resistance forces dated 14 March 1989. We have no intention of seizing power ourselves.

However, Vietnam is really afraid of international supervision. Why? Because if there is such a genuine international supervision, Vietnam cannot cheat the world. In the international arena, Vietnam announced that it had withdrawn this or that number of troops and said it will pull out all its troops in this or that year. But in Cambodia, Vietnam is making systematic preparations for Vietnamese soldiers to learn the Cambodian language, wear the puppet soldiers' uniforms, and disguise themselves as the puppet soldiers to continue occupying Cambodia forever. That is why Vietnam is so afraid of international supervision, especially UN supervision.

[Correspondent] Does the vice president foresee any prospect of a quick political solution to the Cambodian problem? If so, what should be done to solve the problem?

[Khieu Samphan] Because the Cambodian people and all Cambodian nationalist forces have made efforts to valiantly and courageously struggle for the past 10 years, and with the active assistance and support of a multitude of friends near and far the world over, Vietnam has been bogged down and at an impasse on the battlefield in Cambodia. Vietnam's economy has almost collapsed. However, Vietnam still refuses to give Cambodia up.

Instead, it has carried out maneuvers to avoid the Cambodian issue and put itself outside the Cambodian problem in an attempt to ease world pressure so that it can solve its deteriorating economic and financial problems and continue occupying Cambodia through its puppets.

However, the world has more clearly realized Vietnam's maneuvers. The overwhelming majority of people the world over continue to pressure Vietnam and demand that it be responsible for the war of aggression in Cambodia and for solving the Cambodian problem comprehensively by withdrawing all its aggressor troops from Cambodia within a clear timetable and under genuine international supervision.

We firmly believe that because the Cambodian people and all Cambodian nationalist forces continue to strive to resolutely unite and struggle persistently in every field, and with the assistance and support from the world, we can certainly force Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia within a clear program and under genuine international supervision. We will be able to achieve Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace plan.

Finally, I would like to express most profound thanks to all friends near and far and to all the countries that have provided their precious assistance and support to the just struggle of the Cambodian people to defend our nation and territory against the Vietnamese aggressors. An independent, peaceful, and neutral Cambodia with territorial integrity will certainly contribute to maintaining the balance of forces in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region for the benefit of peace, security, and stability in this region.

Thank you.

Indonesia

Alatas, Baker Exchange Views in Washington
BK2803160089 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
1500 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] In Washington, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker has praised Foreign Minister Ali Alatas for Indonesia's ability to (?stabilize) its economy and for taking steps to repay the country's foreign debts.

The Foreign Department's press statement issued today and the (?statement) issued by the U.S. Information Service in Jakarta stated that Foreign Minister Ali Alatas met with Secretary of State James Baker to exchange views on bilateral relations between the two countries and also on regional issues, including the Cambodian problem.

Alatas Returns to Jakarta

*BK2903010489 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0000 GMT 29 Mar 89*

[Text] Indonesia continues to welcome any initiative to seek a solution to the Cambodian problem, including the Chinese-Soviet summit meeting in May.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas made this statement at Jakarta's Sukarno-Hatta Airport last night on his return from Riyadh, Bangkok, and Washington. Alatas said he had reiterated Indonesia's stand in his talks with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev during the 2-day ESCAP meeting in Bangkok, which ended yesterday [28 March]. He also told Rogachev that the solution to the Cambodian problem does not depend on external factors, but on the Cambodian people themselves. As for the Jakarta informal meeting [JIM], the Soviet high-ranking official said his government supports the forum as an effort to find a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem.

[Begin Alatas recording] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Rogachev clearly said that he hopes the process of seeking a solution to the Cambodian problem through the second JIM will continue and meet with success. He also hopes that Southeast Asian countries, which are grouped in the JIM [word indistinct], especially the four Cambodian factions, will reach an accord toward the solution of the Cambodian problem. [end recording]

Alatas added that to support the consensus reached at the second JIM, Indonesia will continue to keep in touch with the four Cambodian factions and urge them to hold talks before another JIM is held in July. Alatas said the four factions have agreed to hold talks, but the time and place have not yet been decided upon.

During his overseas tour which began on 7 March, Alatas had attended the ministerial meeting of the Organization of Islamic Conference in Riyadh, visited Washington and held talks with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, and presided over consultative meetings with Indonesian chiefs of mission accredited to Asia-Pacific and American regions, respectively held in Bangkok and Washington.

Rejects Recognition of Afghan Regime

*BK2903032189 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0302 GMT 29 Mar 89*

[Text] Jakarta, March 29 (OANA-ANTARA)—The Indonesian Government cannot as yet recognize the Afghanistan government-in-exile though the members of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) have given a vacant seat to that government, according to Foreign Minister Alatas.

Minister Alatas was speaking before the press at the Sukarno-Hatta Airport here Tuesday [28 March] night upon his arrival from making a two-week visit abroad.

The Indonesian stance in connection with the Afghanistan issue is based on the principle of the foreign policy of the Indonesian Government, he explained.

"Indonesia can't recognize a provisional government-in-exile. It is a principle," he revealed, adding that the case is different from the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK).

In this context, he pointed out that CGDK is a provisional government in Kampuchea, not in exile, which is recognized by many countries in the world as reflected in its position in the United Nations.

The OIC members, including Indonesia, provided a vacant seat for the Mujahidin government at a meeting of OIC foreign ministers in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, from March 13 to 16, 1989.

Singapore's Goh Arrives; Rejects ASEAN Pact

*BK2903100689 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0928 GMT
29 Mar 89*

[Text] Jakarta, March 29 (OANA-ANTARA)—Singapore Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister Goh Chok Tong stated here Wednesday [29 March] that ASEAN does not need to form a military pact as bilateral military cooperation among its member countries are running well so far.

Speaking to the press upon his arrival at the Sukarno-Hatta International Airport for a three-day official visit to Indonesia, he further said all ASEAN member countries have agreed that defence cooperation is not necessarily best realized in the form of a military pact.

He was greeted at the airport by Coordinating Minister for Political and Security Affairs Sudomo and Junior Minister for Finance Nasruddin Sumintapura. The Singaporean guest is accompanied by State Minister for Trade, Industry, Communications and Information Mah Bow Tan and State Minister for Finance and Foreign Affairs Yeo Yong Boon [George Yeo].

According to Goh, defence cooperation among ASEAN member countries would be more suitably done in the form of bilateral military cooperation such as the one now being realized between Singapore and Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia, Indonesia and Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand and Indonesia and Thailand.

Concerning bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and Singapore, Goh said that there are still many areas that can be further promoted for the interests of the two neighbouring nations.

Answering a press question on the possibility of Singapore buying Indonesian-made SSI rifles, Goh said that this issue has not been included in his itinerary here.

The Singapore Deputy Prime Minister is here as the guest of Coordinating Minister for Finance, Economy and Industry Radius Prawiro.

While here, the Singaporean guest will also have talks with several cabinet ministers and pay courtesy calls on President Suharto and Vice President Sudharmono.

Trade Mission To Visit PRC in April
OW2703170189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1346 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Text] Jakarta, March 27 KYODO—The Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry will send a trade mission to China in mid-April, a senior chamber official said Monday [27 March].

It will be the first mission to be sent by Jakarta since the two countries agreed in February to restore diplomatic ties.

Budihardjo, chairman of the chamber's China committee, said the mission will comprise about 40 members.

It will visit agricultural machinery plants in Hangzhou and Shanghai, and have a first-hand look at progress in preparations for an international trade fair to be staged in Beijing in July, he said.

Indonesia had a trade surplus of some 700 million dollars with China in the three years since 1986, when the two countries resumed trade after about 20 years of suspension stemming from an allegedly Communist-led coup attempt in Indonesia in 1965.

Security Minister on Armed Forces in House
BK2603092389 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 21 Mar 89 p 3

[Text] Jakarta (JP): As many as 100 of the 460 seats in the House of Representatives are allocated for members of the Armed Forces [of the Republic of Indonesia, ABRI] for security reasons, Coordinating Minister for Politics and Security Sudomo has said.

ABRI's appointed membership in the House is necessary because there is a provision in the 1945 constitution that the House can amend the Constitution with a two-thirds quorum, Sudomo stated before participants of the Foreign Affairs Ministry's staff and leaders course here yesterday [20 March].

"The military would not have to be represented in the House if everyone in the country promised that they would not try to amend the 1945 Constitution," the minister stated, adding that ABRI's presence in the MPR/DPR [People's Consultative Assembly/House of representatives] is aimed at safeguarding the 1945 constitution against efforts to change it.

Sudomo said the military seats are filled by appointment because ABRI does not participate in the general elections.

Upon questioning, Sudomo stressed that the military's dominant role in the country is only temporary.

"The Armed Forces will become dominant in a bad situation and this happens not only in Indonesia but everywhere else in the world," he said.

He said it is important that the civil government be maintained because the situation will change in the coming 30 to 50 years. However, the "dual function" of the military in the government will never change because as a socio-political power ABRI has the responsibility to participate in and support the national development.

The Armed Forces are still a dominant factor in the government because there is a lack of good leadership among civil personnel. However, it is expected that in the coming five years the situation will change and more civil personnel will occupy key positions in the government, he stated.

Sudomo denied accusations that the placement of members of the Armed Forces in key positions within the government is carried out under a quota system.

"There is no such system. They are placed according to necessity," he stated.

The minister also said that the people involved in the bloody incident in Lampung last month will be brought to court.

"We are still in the process of bringing the case to the court and in the meantime I call on all parties to refrain from giving statements to avoid unnecessary confusion," he stated.

He acknowledged that the system here is different from that established in Western countries.

"We have an investigation system which involves the police, members of political parties, and other elements of the government and society. We have a different system here but since we are a country based on law we will bring the case to court," he stated.

Indonesia remains reserved about normalizing ties with China, the minister said, even though President Suharto and China's foreign minister Qian Qichen held a half-hour discussion on the possibility of the two countries restoring diplomatic relations, which were frozen 21 years ago.

He said there are certain assurances required of China before Indonesia can consider normalization. China's willingness to promise not to give protection to former members of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) is among the requirements, he stated.

"There are still many former PKI members living in China, including Jawoto, one of the party's leaders," he said.

Indonesia also wants China's assurance that neither its party nor its government would support a communist movement in Indonesia, Sudomo added.

Non-Oil Commodities Exported to Middle East
BK2903092589 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0700 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Trade Minister Ariffin Siregar today saw off the first shipment of made-in-Indonesia foodstuffs, candies, office furniture, vintage vehicles, and motorcycles to be exported to the Middle East.

On the occasion, the minister said that within 2 days, the Indonesian people will enter the Fifth 5-Year Development Plan. With the targeted 5 percent economic growth every year, Indonesia will face more economic challenges ahead, especially during the current unfavorable world economic situation. In light of this, Indonesia is concentrating on, among others, export of non-oil and non-gas commodities with the target of 15.6 percent growth every year.

Trade Minister Ariffin Siregar added that the value of non-oil and non-gas commodities is expected to increase twofold in the last year of the fifth 5-year development plan compared to that achieved in the last year of the fourth 5-year plan. Various steps and policies to support industrial development have been and will continue to be implemented by the government through deregulation and de-bureaucratization measures.

A total of five container ships of non-oil and non-gas commodities are being exported by P.T. Kertaniaga to Saudi Arabia. The export volume of the company, which is under the supervision of the Trade Department, reached \$70.6 million in 1988.

Regional Rice Procurement Results Announced
BK2903034889 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0323 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Jakarta, March 29 (OANA-ANTARA)—The Logistic Board (Bulog) has collected more than 331,600 metric tons of rice up to March 25, 1989, in its food procurement for the national stock, while the 1989 target has been fixed at two million metric tons of rice equivalent.

A spokesman for Bulog disclosed here Tuesday [28 March] that 272,927 metric tons of rice equivalent have been obtained from Java, and 58,696 metric tons of rice equivalent from areas outside Java.

The food procurement came from the West Java Logistic Board: 42,410 metric tons; Central Java: 56,550 metric tons; Yogyakarta: 5,220 metric tons; East Java: 161,455 metric tons; and Jakarta: 7,285 metric tons.

The areas outside Java where the foodstuffs had been procured included South Sulawesi: 30,050 metric tons; West Nusatenggara: 15,870 metric tons; South Sumatera: 5,000 metric tons; and Central Sulawesi: 3,080 metric tons.

Sutrisno Calls for Continued National Vigilance
BK2903030089 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0000 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Armed Forces Commander General Tri Sutrisno says it is necessary to maintain national vigilance because religious activities are still being used as a political vehicle by a group of people who want to create social or religious unrest.

Addressing a workshop of the Department of Religious Affairs in Jakarta yesterday [28 March] evening, the Armed Forces commander said strong national vigilance will enable people to detect any threat which can harm or undermine national stability. National vigilance will also enable us to take earlier and more precise measures to cope with such threats.

Suharto Appoints New Navy Chief of Staff
BK2503124089 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
1200 GMT 25 Mar 89

[Text] Rear Admiral Mohamed Arifin of the Indonesian Navy was today appointed by President Suharto as the new chief of staff of the Indonesian Navy, replacing his outgoing counterpart, Admiral R. Kasenda.

During a brief ceremony at the State Palace in Jakarta this morning [25 March], Rear Admiral Mohamed Arifin took his oath of office before President Suharto. There was no ceremonial presidential speech during the brief ceremony.

Rear Admiral Mohamed Arifin was the commander of the East Java Navy Commando Command in Surabaya before his appointment today. The former chief of staff of the Indonesian Navy, R. Kasenda, will be in retirement.

Laos

Preview of Visit by U.S. Congressional Team
BK2903051589 Hong Kong AFP in English 0507 GMT
29 Mar 89

[Text] Bangkok, March 29 (AFP)—A three-man U.S. congressional delegation left here Wednesday [29 March] for Laos for talks on fighting narcotics trafficking, less than a month after Washington charged Vientiane with failing to cooperate on drug suppression.

The delegation is headed by Lawrence Smith, chairman of the international narcotics task force of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee. It includes Congressmen Frank McCloskey of the House Armed Services Committee and Edward Feighan of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

The three men, who arrived in Bangkok Tuesday, are scheduled to meet high-level Laotian Government officials in Vientiane, U.S. Embassy spokesman Ross Petzing said.

They are to return to Bangkok Wednesday evening for a working dinner with Thai police chief Phao Sarasin and anti-narcotics chief Chaowalit Yotmani.

Laos delayed for two weeks this month a joint U.S.-Laotian excavation for the remains of U.S. servicemen missing from the Indochinese war to protest American criticism of its anti-drug effort.

A U.S. team to search for soldiers missing in action (MIAs) was refused permission to enter Laos on March 4, three days after Washington refused to certify Laos as cooperating with the United States in the fight against drug production and smuggling.

The U.S. team arrived in Laos on March 18 and left March 26.

The United States does not give aid to Laos, an impoverished country desperate for Western aid and investment, and the lack of certification as a drug-fighting nation blocks the possibility of aid.

Laotian Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat said in Vientiane on Monday that U.S. narcotics policy towards Laos was "ill-founded."

"No country should allow itself to dictate its law on another country," he said, adding that Laos had made "big efforts to limit the trafficking of opium."

Laos is the only country in communist Indochina maintaining diplomatic relations with the United States.

Western officials estimate that Laos produces about 200 tons of opium a year and say the Southeast Asian nation is involved in trafficking.

One of the world's major opium-producing areas is the Golden Triangle region where Laos, Burma and Thailand converge.

Nouhak Phoumsavan Casts Ballot in Savannakhet
BK2903040489 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Vote casting in the election of people's representatives at the central level in Savannakhet Province began right at 0700 on 26 March. In this province, there

are altogether 400 polling stations and a total of 267,149 eligible voters or 48 percent of the population of the province. The people of Savannakhet Province are pleased to see that Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, joined them in exercising their rights as Lao citizens in this election. Nouhak Phoumsavan cast his ballot at polling station No 8 in Sai-gnaphoum canton, Khanthabouli District, in which there are altogether 1,335 eligible voters.

After casting his ballot, Nouhak Phoumsavan cordially chatted with those who turned out to vote on this occasion. He said: Voting in the election is considered the honor and responsibility of our people to elect their representatives, under the democratic system, to the leadership body so as to take lead in building and developing the country. It is, therefore, different from that under the old regime.

Official on Demise of Indochinese Federation
BK2803131589 Hong Kong AFP in English 1227 GMT
28 Mar 89

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Vientiane, March 28 (AFP)—A high-ranking Lao official has said the possibility of a future Indochinese federation formed around Vietnam is "gone forever."

The remark by Vice Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat in an interview Monday [27 March] with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE comes at a time when Vietnam's military and civilian presence in Laos has been drastically reduced.

Western diplomats posted in the Lao capital say that fewer than 10,000 Vietnamese troops remain stationed in Laos, about a quarter of the troop strength two years ago when the Vietnamese withdrawal began.

Western diplomats said the main reason for such a large Vietnamese withdrawal from Laos, a country of 3.8 million which is among the world's 10 poorest, is that Hanoi needs to reconstruct a devastated economy.

They also said that Vietnam is responding to growing nationalism in Laos and Cambodia, where it installed a client government 10 years ago.

They indicated surprise over the withdrawal, however, given that many of the forces were noncombatant engineers working in construction or upgrading roads linking landlocked Laos to ports of central Vietnam.

The diplomats also noted that the Soviet military presence in Laos has fallen sharply in recent years from some 5,000 to 3,000.

Soviet military personnel work primarily in aviation, training Lao pilots, and in road construction.

Laos shares borders with China, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand and Burma.

Mr. Souban stressed that Lao and Vietnamese relations with the Soviet Union were the cornerstone of Lao foreign policy, adding that these ties would not be jeopardized by communist Laos's off-stated policy of opening to the West.

"Laos, while turning to the West, is not in the least bit turning away from its traditional allies," he said.

He said Laos was especially eager to improve relations with Thailand, which has shown remarkable economic expansion and dynamism, and with industrialized countries such as France, Laos's former colonial ruler, and other members of the European Economic Community.

Laos in 1975 was the last of three Indochinese countries to fall under the control of a communist regime, which seized power here without a fight shortly after Hanoi defeated the pro-U.S. South Vietnamese Government and the Khmer Rouge wrested control of Phnom Penh from the U.S.-allied government there.

The Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge, held responsible for killing hundreds of thousand of civilians while in power in Phnom Penh, fell in January 1979 to the Vietnamese Army, which has since maintained a troop presence in all three Indochinese countries.

Mr. Souban and Western diplomats indicated that most Vietnamese civilian advisers who had been assigned to central or regional administrative positions in Laos had also left.

Lao officials, asked to comment on Mr Souban's remarks, said a large Vietnamese presence was unnecessary in Laos because it was not currently threatened by a conflict. Vietnamese forces could always return, they added.

Laos, in efforts to diversify its foreign relations, has not only approached Thailand, but also has begun the process of normalization with China, the staunchest supporter of the Khmer Rouge and other Cambodian factions fighting the Phnom Penh government.

Vientiane used to frequently accuse Beijing of supporting opposition elements in Laos.

Khmer Rouge's High Defense Council Criticized
BK2403134089 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 24 Mar 89

[Feature: "Destiny of Khmer Rouge"]

[Text] Respected listeners: Over the past 10-plus years the Khmer Rouge, which has flocked together with the Cambodian reactionaries under the form of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Cambodia [CGDK], has done nothing beneficial for anyone. It has only committed unforgivable crimes against the Cambodian people in addition to creating armed clashes and killing people within its own ranks. This is clearly known through the remarks made by Prince Sihanouk who has publicly announced before the world on many occasions that his troops were killed by Khmer Rouge forces and that in view of this, he was compelled to resign as president of the defunct government. Following these acts, this government has been driven into an impasse, both militarily and politically. This can be seen through the assessment made by a number of political observers and through the fact that the number of people, including high-ranking personnel, fleeing from the Khmer Rouge has increased with each passing day. As a result, its forces have been weakened daily while living conditions have been seriously affected. They have run short of foodstuffs and medicine. They have also lost confidence and are fed up with the brutal system of command. These defeats will remain in their memories for life.

Lately, with its brutality and with the support and encouragement from certain countries, the Khmer Rouge has stubbornly continued to seek means to cover up its defeats by establishing the so-called High Council for National Defense with Prince Sihanouk as commander in chief on 23 March. The announcement of this council has clearly reflected a wrong decision of the Cambodian reactionaries, including Prince Sihanouk himself, who have gone ever deeper into serving as a tool for the Khmer Rouge which still hopes to return to power in Cambodia. Actually, the establishment of the High Council for National Defense is no different from the setting up of the coalition government which has gained outside support. It is aimed at opposing the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

As everyone knows, Prince Sihanouk has merely served as a puppet of the Pol Pot clique and it is the Khmer Rouge which has taken control of all main tasks in the coalition government. The crimes committed by them over the past 10-plus years, the news on disagreements within their ranks, and Prince Sihanouk's resignation as leader of the Coalition Government have clearly shown to the world that Prince Sihanouk has always swayed with the wind. It is the Cambodian people who have experienced the most severe sufferings. The innocent Cambodian people, who have been herded together with the Khmer Rouge, have become weakened and are now suffering from starvation.

In view of the aforesaid true situation, though foreign countries—including those countries in the region which have supported the Khmer Rouge in terms of weapons and shelter—have further reiterated their continued assistance to the Khmer Rouge, their destiny, be it under the High Council of National Defense or any other form, will not be different from the so-called CGDK—it may even be worse. Under the new form, the Khmer Rouge may face more serious and painful defeats, because the situation in the region and the world has changed tremendously.

Correction to Voter Turnout Percentage

Correction to item headlined "47 Percent Voter Turnout", carried in the 27 March East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 63, column 1:

Make headline read: "97 Percent Voter Turnout" (changing '47' to '97').

Philippines

Commissioners To Take Action on Laya Case
HK2903101389 Manila Manila Broadcasting
Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Andy Vital of Mobile 15 reports:

[Begin recording] It seems that former Central Bank Governor Jaime Laya fell into the trap of the U.S. judiciary system. He cannot leave the United States until he testifies before the New York federal court. DZRH News today learned from the PCGG [Presidential Commission on Good Government] that the U.S. action against Laya could be the result of frustrated efforts by U.S. prosecutors to get his statement.

It will be recalled that a group of U.S. lawyers visited the country last year to get testimonies from people who were involved in the Marcos administration. Laya was among those they tried to interview but he, for unknown reasons, refused to see them. According to Laya, he has not received any notice from the prosecutors requesting his presence. PCGG commissioner Augusto Villarin said perhaps at that time the U.S. lawyers had already planned to have Laya arrested by the FBI any time he landed on U.S. territory, but they have not said anything to Philippine authorities. It can be said that Laya's arrest has a trace of treachery. The PCGG commissioners have stated that they are ready to help Laya in accordance with Philippine and United States laws. Commissioner Villarin says this is the government's duty to any citizen who is mistreated in another country.

[Villarin in English] In the first place they are really [changes thought] ...We are not talking of ordinary people here, we are talking of rather big people compared to you and me, and they can really take care of themselves. But what I am saying basically is the help that any government can extend to any of the citizens abroad—is

to see to it that the citizens are protected with the basic rights of a human being. And particularly perhaps, we should be more enthusiastic, I mean more spontaneous in our serving because they were former officials of our government, no matter how bad it may be. But nonetheless, they require some degree of courtesy. In that respect the government should help them. [end recording]

ADB Frustrated by 'Bureaucratic Bottlenecks'
HK2803063189 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English
28 Mar 89 p 1

[By reporter Maria Gertrudes M. Chavez and Assistance Research head Steve C. Naromal]

[Text] There may be less ADB [Asian Development Bank] grants to the Philippines in the following years.

The Asian Development Bank has expressed frustration over what appears to be bureaucratic bottlenecks in Government particularly in the implementation of bank-funded projects, a highly placed ADB official told BUSINESS WORLD over the weekend.

Specifically, the official pointed to a \$4.5-million grant for an irrigation project in Bicol which the ADB thinks has been gathering dust. The proposed irrigation project will be set up in Camarines Sur and Albay and will supposedly service the entire Bicol region. The same project will likewise serve as a model for subsequent irrigation projects in various parts of the country.

That is why the ADB is irked over why the Government appears to be putting off something that would reap benefits in the end. "The grant will not be there forever. The Philippines is not the only country deserving of the grant," the ADB official said.

Slow Pace

This observation appears to be supported, in fact, by the conclusion of a country projects review meeting between bank and government officials held earlier in Manila. The meeting identified, among others, the "extremely slow pace of project implementation" as one of several problems obstructing bank-funded projects.

As a consequence, the review meeting noted that 16 loan programs for 14 projects funded by the ADB will close this year, but all these projects have not been completed since approval as far back as 12 years.

And the Bicol irrigation project is no exception.

Biggest So Far

So far, the \$4.5-million grant is the biggest ever given by the ADB to a single project in any developing country, the official claimed. Granted in 1983, the release of the amount should have been made a year after or in 1984 but was deferred due to the period's turbulent political and economic scene.

Upon assumption to power of the Aquino Government, the ADB expressed willingness to immediately release the amount in March 1986, but this was held in abeyance due to the "inability of this Government" to meet specific requirements of the grant.

The official said the release of the amount has been subsequently deferred twice, once in 1987 and in October last year.

The project cannot seem to get off the ground because of an apparent lack of an office or unit to implement the project. The official observed moreover a lack of coordination among lead government agencies.

In 1983, ex-President Marcos created the Bicol River Basin Flood Control and Irrigation Project Office as the lead implementing office of the project. But the Bicol River Office is set to be abolished by Malacanang at the end of this month, to result in the displacement of about 200 employees.

The reason for this is that the National Council for Integrated Area Development (NACIAD) to which said office directly reports has been abolished. No reason therefore exists for the latter's continuance.

Overlap

NACIAD was phased out because it reportedly overlaps with the functions of the Regional Development Council, under the management of the National Economic and Development Authority.

But it is the ADB official's perception that top officials of the Bicol River office were reportedly "henchmen" of Mr. Marcos and that the abolition of the office is part of Government's "sanitizing process."

The ADB is opposed to the scrapping of the office. The official pointed out that before the office was set up in 1983, it took Government one and a half years to assemble and train the personnel suited for the job. The ADB fears that it may take the same period before another office is formed and that eventually, with such a hitch, the project may never even see the light of day.

"We don't know where to go, who to talk to after March 31 (the Bicol River Office's expiration). There is no indication that the project will succeed and I can see fumbling along the way," remarked the ADB official.

Aquino Rules Out Coalition With Communists

HK2903094189 Manila Manila Broadcasting
Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] In an interview with Malacanang reporters, President Aquino expressed satisfaction with the results of the local elections, saying that it was good that the citizens were able to choose their representatives freely and peacefully.

Here is the president's statement:

[Begin Aquino recording in English in progress] ...turned out to be much better than the previous election, and well, from what I saw in Tarlac, [words indistinct] [end recording]

Meanwhile, when asked if she would agree to a coalition government with the communists, the president emphatically pointed out that, as she has said time and time again, the only way for the communists to help the government is to lay down their arms and take part in elections and let the people elect their leaders.

[Begin Aquino recording in English] We have already said that time and time again. The only way we can do that is, first of all, to lay down their arms and take part in the elections. It will be up to the people to choose their leaders. [end recording]

Earlier, the president said that if the government cannot convince the enemies of the state to negotiate with it, then it will have no alternative but to use force to suppress them.

In a related development, a leader of the Lower House today dismissed a proposal by the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] for the establishment of a coalition government. House Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr said the communist movement will have to meet certain requirements before it can hold talks with the government. Speaker Mitra elaborated on this in an interview:

[Begin Mitra recording in English] They need to have credentials first before they can call for talks, right? They have to talk about that. But first, they have to show that they speak for the CPP-NPA [New People's Army]. [passage indistinct] If you are talking about coalition government, you first have to talk about it, and to be able to talk about it, they must first show that they are speaking for the CPP-NPA. There has been no such sign. It seems to me that it is idle talk at this time. [end recording]

Earlier, the president rejected the CPP-NPA's proposal for power-sharing. The proposal for a coalition government was put forward by the communist movement in connection with the 20th anniversary of the founding of its military arm, the NPA.

Reportage on Barangay Elections Continues

Communists' 'Efforts' Viewed

HK2703085989 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0750 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Text] The government will not prevent communists who win in the barangay elections from taking their seats. This was the assurance given by President Aquino today who added that the communists will not be stopped as long as they obey the laws of the land. This was her reaction to reports of communist efforts to obtain 60 percent of seats contested in the barangays polls in areas under their influence.

If the communists are elected legally, they may serve in government. This was the statement of the president who also pointed out that they will not encounter harassment in government. However, the president stressed that the communists will have to obey the law. The same statement was made by the Commission on Elections and the Armed Forces of the Philippines chief of staff in their reports on areas under New People's Army influence. I hope that we will have peaceful elections, said the president.

Earlier, Colonel Gerardo Flores, Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police intelligence chief, said that based on information gathered, the Communist Party of the Philippines seeks to win in the barangay polls held in areas under their influence, hoping to gain a minimum 4 of the 7 councilmen seats.

Meanwhile, President Aquino rejected a proposal by a labor union to impose price control on basic commodities, claiming that it could create adverse effects. However, the president told newsmen that the proposal by the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines [TUCP] will be referred to Trade and Industry Secretary Jose Concepcion for more thorough study. Once there is price control, illegal hoarding of goods will follow, warned the president.

Despite her rejection of the proposal, the president said that the matter has to be studied more carefully. Earlier, the TUCP and other labor groups urged the president to impose price control of basic commodities whose prices have skyrocketed beyond the means of ordinary workers. A survey of the TUCP research center showed that the rate of price increases from 6 to 19 March was higher than that from 21 February to 2 March this year.

According to TUCP President Democrito Mendoza, the price of rice went from P [peso] 7.70 per kilo to P8.50 per kilo. At the same time, sugar now cost P14 instead of P13.30. Mendoza also decried the price increase of salted fish from P20.90 to P36.00 per kilo. Oil, on the other hand, went from P5.90 per bottle to P7.50 per bottle.

Mendoza claimed that the higher prices have strengthened their demand for higher wages.

On the price of rice, the president said Agriculture Secretary Carlos Dominguez has been instructed to find ways to provide government subsidies to rice procured by the National Food Authority.

In a related development, the president called on the people to report to the government cases of smuggling and outlets of smuggled goods. She made the appeal in view of a reported loss of P100 billion in government revenue to various forms of economic sabotage, notably smuggling.

Based on a study by 13 public revenue and intelligence agencies including 4 academic institutions, the principal causes of government's loss of revenue are smuggling and illegal logging. As a result, the president said that she has directed Customs Commissioner Salvador Mison to intensify the agency's objective of curbing widespread smuggling attempts. She also called on the public not to buy smuggled goods. According to her, the country's textile industry is losing money due to competition from smuggled textiles.

Meanwhile, in line with the spirit of national unity, President Aquino assured that she would help former Education Minister Jaime Laya who was recently arrested in Hawaii as a material witness in the trial of former President Marcos. In an interview with newsmen, the president reported that Philippine Consul General to Hawaii, Thomas Gomez III, has visited Laya in order to find out what kind of government assistance may be extended to him.

The president also said that the government may help the 15 Marcos aides who face deportation from the United States. Of course, we will help them. After all, they are still Filipino citizens, said the president.

However, the president noted that none of them has sought legal assistance from the government because they all have their own lawyers. The 15 men were arrested by FBI agents in Honolulu after paying a visit to former President Marcos, along with former Marcos cabinet officials: Blas Ople, Conrado Estrella, Espiritu Mendoza, and Sylvia Montes. Among the 15 Marcos aides facing deportation from the United States is Marcos' spokesman Gemmo Trinidad. According to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, the 15 men came under routine review of their status as aliens in the United States.

This is Empty Lazo reporting from the palace.

29.3 Million Expected To Vote

HK2703033589 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] said it expects some 29.3 million registered voters nationwide to troop to their respective polling places tomorrow to elect their barangay officials. At a press briefing, Comelec Chairman Hilario Davide Jr said more than 1 million

candidates are vying for the 287,945 barangay posts. He said a law provides for the election of seven barangay councilmen, or kagawads, in every barangay and whoever garners the highest number of votes automatically becomes the barangay captain or chairman. He said an interesting feature of the barangay set-up is the system of recall of barangay chairmen who do not perform their duties to the satisfaction of their constituents. The Comelec chief added that the recall can be effected through a majority vote by the Sanguniang Barangay [Barangay Board]. Davide, however, said the recall will only remove the official as barangay chairman, or Punong Barangay, but not from his position as Kagawad.

All necessary preparations have been undertaken and adequate measures have been adopted to ensure peaceful, honest, clean, and credible barangay elections, according to Davide. He predicted that tomorrow's barangay polls will be held peacefully, even in the so-called hot spots. He said the communist New People's Army and other armed groups in the country will want to maintain a certain degree of peace so that their own people could vote for their candidates. Davide said the commission does not foresee any immediate trouble that might erupt during election time because most of the candidates in the barangays know or are related to each other.

Polls Said Ramos-LDP 'Showdown'

HK2803062589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 28 Mar 89 pp 1, 6

[By Jim Gomez]

[Text] Today's barangay polls will be a showdown between the ruling coalition and the political camp of Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos in preparation for the 1992 presidential polls, alleged Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] Chairman Rodolfo Salas told the INQUIRER.

Salas, who the military said led the outlawed CPP until his capture in September 1986, also predicted that violence will likely erupt during today's polls in areas where anti-communist vigilantes and private armies abound.

"Itong barangay elections na ito [these barangay elections], it's the first step of first salvo for the 1992 election ... Aug purpose ng mga politiko ay ikasa na ang kanilang mga baluarte [the purpose of the politicians is to cover their bets]," Salas said over the weekend in an interview at his maximum-security cell in Camp Crame.

According to Salas, the pro-administration Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino [LDP—Struggle of Philippine Democrats] and Ramos had laid out schemes to ensure victory for their bets in today's elections.

One of the strategies of LDP, he said, was to delay the barangay elections to give the party time to prepare their political bases in the country's 42,000 barangays.

Ramos pushed the formation of the Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Unit (CAFGUS) and anti-communist vigilante groups all over the country so these could support his bets.

Ramos had denied in the past that he is eyeing the presidency but many in the ruling coalition consider him a most likely rival.

The LDP has yet to decide on a definite presidential candidate they will support in 1992.

NPA 'Pressure' Reported

HK2903034189 Hong Kong AFP in English 0324 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Manila, March 29 (AFP)—Philippine troops have killed 17 communist rebels who were aiming to disrupt village polls in a remote northern town, a military statement said here Wednesday.

Paramilitary constabulary troops engaged some 30 rebels of the communist New People's Army (NPA) in a gunbattle in Totia town after being told that the rebels were in the area to disrupt Tuesday's vote for village councillors, the statement said.

Six rifles, a home-made revolver, a grenade, several rounds of ammunition and documents were taken from the dead rebels, it added.

The NPA had previously been forcing candidates in the town, located in the mountainous tribal province of Ifugao, to withdraw from the elections to ensure that rebel-backed candidates would win.

Totia Mayor Benedicto Lumauig was quoted by the military report as saying that 175 candidates in the town's five districts had withdrawn from the contest due to NPA pressure.

Candidates, 25 Others Killed

HK2903023989 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Thirty persons, including 5 candidates, were killed and 19 others were wounded in election-related incidents in various parts of the country. Military commanders are also checking reports that 16 other persons were also killed in Bacolod City.

Meantime, some 65 to 85 percent of the country's 28.6 million voters turned out for yesterday's [28 March] barangay elections. This number is about as many as those who voted in the local elections in January last year. The Commission on Elections [Comelec], as well as military officials, described the barangay polls as the

most peaceful, orderly, and honest in recent years, with only minor cases of (offences) and irregularities. The poll body also reported isolated cases of violence and complaints of rampant violations of poll campaign regulations, noninclusion of names in the official list of voters, and unannounced transfers of voting sites.

Comelec Regional Director for Metro Manila, lawyer Felix Balanga, reported to Comelec Chairman Hilario Davide that voting at nine precincts in Maharlika Village stopped at 10:30 am because of a free-for-all among the voters. He said voting resumed at 2:30 pm after order was restored.

Polls Said 'Generally Peaceful'

*HK2803120389 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 28 Mar 89*

[Text] The barangay election was described as generally peaceful all over the country, punctuated by a few violent incidents. This was the unanimous pronouncement of the Commission on Elections [Comelec] and the military. A heavy turnout of voters, especially young voters, was also noted.

The just-concluded political exercise is the third election called by President Aquino since she assumed power in 1986 and is also regarded as the final phase in the restoration of democratic institutions and political stability in the country.

More than 1 million candidates competed for 287,985 seats in 41,135 barangays. The candidate with the highest number of votes will be appointed as barangay captain.

Meanwhile, Comelec Chairman Hilario Davide Jr expressed hope that vote counting will be completed by midnight tonight. Tabulation started immediately after voting precincts closed at 1500 this afternoon. Barangays with one or two precincts are expected to have completed the vote tabulation.

[Begin Davide recording in English] I hope that as early as 5 o'clock, in many of the barangays all over the country with only one precinct, the canvassing and proclamation of winning candidates will be by then all over. And in barangays with two or more precincts, I hope—I am almost optimistic—that by 12 midnight, the board of canvassers shall have completed the canvassing, prepared the statement of votes and the certificate of canvass and proclamation and proclaim the winning candidates. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Colonel Honesto Isleta, civil relations service chief, reported a peaceful situation around Metro Manila, attributing this to the nonpartisan nature of the just-concluded elections. He added that violent incidents were launched by communist rebels who wanted to control more barangays. According to him, the rebels would like to take control of 60 percent of all the barangays in the country.

In related developments, elections were not held in two barangays in Basilan as the teachers [as heard] left their posts after armed men threatened members of the board of election tellers. The barangays are Amaloy and Kaulungan in the town of Tipo Tipo, Basilan.

Seven barangays in Abra also did not hold elections today because there were no candidates. No one submitted his certificate of candidacy for fear of New People's Army attacks. Elections were also not held in four barangays in Ilocos Sur for the same reason.

Ramos Comments on NPA Elected

*HK2903134289 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 29 Mar 89*

[Excerpts] Defense Undersecretary Eduardo Ermita said the military will check the background of all elected barangay officials around the country. However, the military will not take any steps if it finds out that some of them are members of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]. But it will file charges against them if they have violated provisions of the Revised Penal Code. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos said subversion or rebellion charges may be filed against barangay officials found to be active members of the CPP-NPA [New People's Army].

[Begin Ramos recording in English in progress] ..unless they are proven to be members of the CPP-NPA and its successors, then the individual concerned must be presumed to be innocent. But it will not be the Omnibus Election Code that will be the basis of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] and the intelligence community in seeking the prosecution of these people. It can only be Republic Act 1700 as well as our pertinent laws in the Revised Penal Code. That will be the basis. [end recording]

Troops Remain on Red Alert for CPP-NPA Anniversary

*HK2903034989 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0300 GMT 29 Mar 89*

[Text] Government troops remain on red alert throughout the country in preparation for the 20th anniversary today of the founding of the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army]. In the past, the rebels have launched attacks to coincide with the anniversary of their founding.

Meanwhile Armed Forces spokesman Colonel Juanito Rimando has denied the claim by CPP leader Romulo Kintanar that NPA membership has increased. Rimando said the rebels have only 23,000 members, not 30,000 as claimed by Kintanar.

NPA Said Aiming for Victory in 10 Years
HK2903054189 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 29 Mar 89 p 6

[Text] The New People's Army (NPA), the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) yesterday said it aimed for "total victory in the national democratic revolution within the next 10 years."

In a three-page statement issued on the eve of its 20th anniversary the NPA said "the crisis in the ruling system" and the growth of the revolutionary movement "ensures the development of all positive forces for the further acceleration of the armed struggle."

The Alex Boncayao Brigade (ABB), the NPA's urban death squad, also warned yesterday they would kill more policemen and soldiers in Metro Manila who continue to "take an active role in...counterinsurgency operations."

In Malacanang, President Aquino reiterated her stand that if the communists continue to fight the Government with arms, it had "no other alternative except to use force" to subdue them.

But the President expressed hope that elements "opposing this administration and democracy will finally agree to work with us to build the great society that we are hoping for."

The military, meanwhile, declared its readiness to counter attacks to be staged by NPA guerrillas to mark its anniversary today.

The statement issued by the CPP's central committee said if it fails to reach its goal in 10 years, the NPA will continue fighting for another 10 to 20 years to defeat the military.

"Although the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] today continues to be on the offensive, the enemy cannot use its military superiority to prevent the growth of the NPA, much less crush it, because it is blinded by its reactionary interest and gropes in the dark for the people's army and attacks it wildly," the CPP said.

"It said the NPA now has 10,000 guerrilla fighters with high-powered rifles, another 20,000 with inferior weapons, 60 guerrilla fronts covering 65 of 73 provinces, 800 of 1,500 cities and towns and 12,000 barrios.

The NPA was founded in Capas, Tarlac, on March 29, 1969 by Jose Maria Sison, a former university professor, and Bernabe Buscayno, alias Kumander [Commander] Dante.

The two were arrested and detained during the Marcos administration, but were released when Mrs Aquino was swept into power in February 1986, when she ordered all political prisoners freed.

"We call on the officers and men of the Armed Forces and of the local police units to desist from taking an active role in the regime's counterinsurgency and anti-people operations, or suffer the consequences of their fascist acts," the ABB said.

Formed in May 1984 the ABB has claimed responsibility for the assassination of policemen and soldiers in Metro Manila.

The President's statement was a reiteration of the call she made last month before the graduating class of the Philippine Military Academy. In her speech she urged "enemies of freedom" from both the Left and the Right to settle their differences with the Government through negotiations.

If it could not be done, she had said, "by all means let us do so by arms."

In her statement yesterday, Mrs. Aquino said that the Government is now addressing the needs of the people, and exhorted the insurgents to work together with the Government because "together we can really do much."

Meanwhile, AFP spokesman Col. Juanito Rimando said "they (urban guerrillas) will not be able to conduct attacks which we could not handle."

He said the military counterinsurgency operations continue even if some soldiers had been detailed for election duties.

Rimando also belittled NPA chief Romulo Kintanar's claim that the NPA has 30,000 guerrillas.

He said Kintanar's statement was designed to arrest the "declining morale of the CPP, to prevent demoralization and desertion within the ranks of the CPP-NPA because of serious strategic setbacks."

CPP Internal Rift Reported; Leaders Named
HK2803063789 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 28 Mar 89 pp 1, 7

[By Fe. B. Zamora]

[Text] Suspicion and intense rivalry have caused a rift between rebel leaders Benito Tiamzon and Jose Luneta, both contenders, for the chairmanship of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), military analysts said.

The analysts said only CPP founder Jose Ma. Sison can unite the opposing factions and resolve the organizational problems. Sison, who is now in the Netherlands, has sought political asylum in that country after the Philippine government cancelled his passport last year.

Military documents furnished to the INQUIRER identified Sison as the chairman in absentia of the CPP with Luneta as the "caretaker,"

Luneta replaced Tiamzon, who was blamed for the arrest of New People's Army chief Romulo Kintanar, Rafael Baylosis and Benjamin de Vera on March 29 last year. Tiamzon was ousted during a committee meeting last November.

Kintanar, who escaped from the Camp Crame stockade last November, has re-assumed his position in the CPP central committee and in the general staff of the NPC, military documents showed. He carries a P [peso] 450,000-reward on his head.

Other regular members of the central committee are Antonio Zumel, Antonio Tujan, Saturnino Ocampo, Wilma Austria-Tiamzon, Leo Velasco, Caridad Magpantay-Pascual, Edsel Sajor, Arturo Tabara, Salvador Bas, Antonio Cabanatan, Prudencio Calubid, Sotero Llamas, Ricardo Reyes, Carolina Malay-Ocampo, Jose de Vera, Julius Giron, Miel Laurenaria, Antonio Cabardo, Geronimo Pasetes, Randall Echaniz, Allan Jazmines, Juliet de Lima-Sison, sixto Carlos, Jr., Noel Itabag, Luis Jalandonio, Vicente Ladlad and two others known only as Chris and Choy/ElMo/Itoy.

Alternate members are Ruben Balistoy, Elizabeth Principe, Adelberto Silva, Ferderico Guanzon, Manuel Homena, Eugenia Magpantay-Topacio, Nilo del la Cruz, Francisco Morales, Manuel Calizo, Armando Teng and a certain Paredes (first name unknown.)

"The CPP has a leadership problem. It has no unity of command," said Col. Gerardo Flores, chief of PC [Philippine Constabulary] Intelligence. "It needs a new leader, or maybe Joma (Sison) should come home."

Tiamzon, 37, a former chemical engineering student of the University of the Philippines, had replaced Rodolfo Salas as chairman in 1986. Salas was blamed for espousing boycott during the "snap" presidential election that isolated the party from the political mainstream, analysts said.

Salas was arrested in September 1986, and he maintained that he was "tipped" by Ricardo Reyes, a close associate of Tiamzon.

Military sources said Reyes was arrested sometime after Salas was captured. But he was released a day after.

"The arresting officer felt Reyes will add more intrigue to the party which was already boiling with suspicions," the INQUIRER source said.

Reyes is on leave from the executive committee, the document showed. The military, however, raised the possibility Reyes has been killed by his comrades.

The capture of De Vera and Baylosis had left two vacancies in the five-man executive committee and in the politburo. Tiamzon, according to the documents, "maneuvered to install his wife, Wilma Austria-Tiamzon and ally Ricardo Reyes as members with special status."

When Tiamzon was ousted, Luneta also appointed Zumel and Tujan, bringing to seven the members of the CPP executive committee.

But the party suffered such a big blow with the arrest of Kintanar, Baylosis and De Vera that even Sison "suggested strongly" that a reorganization be made.

Part of the "reorganization" was the ouster of Tiamzon, the documents showed.

Luneta, the documents showed, has a more "solid" following in the central committee.

Editorial Suggests Solutions to Insurgency
HK2903060389 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 29 Mar 89 p 4

[Editorial: "Why the NPA Deserves Attention"]

[Text] Twenty years ago today, the fledgling Communist Party of the Philippines made good its adherence to armed revolution with the establishment of the New People's Army (NPA).

The army was the unlikely marriage between a rag-tag guerrilla force led by Kumander [Commander] Dante that had broken away from the old Huk [Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan—People's Liberation Army] movement and a group of Manila intellectuals led by Jose Ma. Sison. It did not take long before the two leaders would clash over their ideas of how to win the war.

In spite of the differences among its leaders, however, the NPA prevailed. Despite the fact that it was an outlawed army, it grew and flourished in the countryside because it met the needs of the people. Where government failed to deliver basic services, especially in the hinterlands, the NPA went with medical and educational teams. Where there were military and political abuses, the NPA came and meted their kind of justice which was swift, stern and, to the suffering masses, cathartic.

From only nine original squads with 35 assorted rifles and handguns, the NPA grew to its present size estimated at 23,000 to 25,000, half of these armed with sophisticated weapons, in 61 fronts all over the country.

Due largely to the culture of violence and abuse of the martial law years, the armed revolution seemed like a viable alternative to the Marcos regime. The NPA gained more adherents, this time in the urban areas and among the middle forecs. Today, it has become a fact of our national life.

Most of the time and effort of the Armed Forces of the Philippines have been focused on defeating the insurgency. The political leadership too is racing with the rebels to reach and win the hearts and minds of the Filipinos through the delivery of development, infrastructure and basic social services. And there are few Filipinos who do not know what the New People's Army stands for.

This is not to mean, however, that most Filipinos today approve of the armed revolution. Recent surveys reveal that the approval rating of the NPA and the communist party has dipped to an all-time low. This has been attributed partly to the popularity of President Aquino and for the most part to the Filipino's aversion to violence, which the NPA has chosen as the path towards change. Furthermore, the departure of the dictator seems to have changed the entire picture and cut short the people's deadly flirtation with violent revolution.

Still, there are disturbing signs that basically, the situation of our people has not changed. Seventy percent still live in abject poverty and there are those who hold power, wealth and influence who have not learned to share resources with the majority.

Economic and social inequities, which incubate dissent, continue to plague our society.

Though not officially sanctioned, abuses perpetuated by the powerful on the powerless persist. And government has barely been able to deliver its services or bring its benign presence to those who need them the most.

For as long as these symptoms persist, the insurgency will find a fertile and hospitable ground in which to plant its seeds of violent revolution. A military solution alone will not kill it. Even a military solution combined with civic action and development will not entirely annihilate a movement that has aligned itself with the desire of the majority for dignity and equality before their fellowmen and the law.

The only way to finally defeat the insurgency is for government to launch its own social and economic revolution which would force the few who are rich to share their bounty with the many who are poor. This can be accomplished not as the NPA rebels are doing—at the point of a gun—but in a kinder, gentler manner. It can be accomplished by prioritizing programs so the poor can be served first, enlightened legislation, strict enforcement of the law, and the good example of our leaders.

Without these, we can expect the New People's Army, now 20 years old, to be around for a long time to come.

'Distorted' Picture of Insurgency Viewed
HK2903060989 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 29 Mar 89 p 4

[Editorial: "The Real Score"]

[Text] The relative calm on the insurgency front in the nation's capital should not mislead national leaders into thinking that they've got the communist-led underground on the run. In truth, and despite the morale-boosting and self-serving press statements of the defense department and the Armed Forces, Marxist guerrillas, propagandists and political organizers continue to operate in sizable areas of the country.

It is the typical metropolitan-centered attitude of most Third World governments which makes ours believe that since the New People's Army has been relatively inactive in Metro Manila over the past several months, the insurgency problem must already be fading away. And much of the news media have not helped give a more accurate picture of the rebellion. Practically all the major news organizations in the country are based in the so-called National Capital Region. Their usual—and far too often, only—source of news on the insurgency is the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines], which itself has shown no qualms about either withholding or manipulating information to suit its own counter-insurgency requirements. Sometimes newspapers and radio-TV news turn to provincial correspondents who—because they are paid piecemeal and are seldom full-time news-gatherers—frequently lack the right focus and professional commitment that responsible and credible journalism requires. A laudable initiative has been launched by certain groups of journalists operating in the provinces, especially in the South, to put up news syndicates on a provincial or regional basis; but they are still too few to make a significant and permanent contribution to a clearer picture of the situation in the countryside.

Compounding the problem is the reluctance of Metro Manila-based news organizations—yes, even those which have already become highly lucrative enterprises—to invest in an effective national news-gathering network. What the country's biggest newspapers have, for instance, are business offices in some key cities; ironically, not one of them has ever decided on establishing provincial news bureaus. Like the government, big business, the church and other social institutions, the media are "urban-centric."

What this "urban-centrism" has resulted in is, among other things, the failure to accurately grasp the material conditions and gauge popular sentiment in the countryside. On the crucial subject of the Communist-led insurgency, for instance, the Manila-based opinion and decision makers regularly get inaccuracies disguised as news from Manila-centered media that get their "information" from Manila-headquartered AFP staff officers

who are under orders from the Manila-resident top brass to make their public statements adhere to the propaganda objectives of the Manila-directed counterinsurgency program.

What all this adds up to is a self-sustaining mechanism that endlessly recycles half-truths and other distorted information on the insurgency which the national elite absorbs and makes major decisions on. And because those who are in strategic positions to influence the end-product of this fiction factory do so regularly to project themselves in the best possible light, the picture of the countryside that news-consumers get is invariably wrong.

So, when the countryside-based New People's Army declares on its 20th anniversary that its regular armed force has grown to 30,000, that its own agrarian program has covered more land than the Manila government's own CARP, that its political cadres have organized a "shadow government" in several provinces, which member of the Manila-based elite is in a credible position to dispute such allegations?

If there is at all any truth to such claims of rebel advances in the countryside, it could only be due to the fact that the metropolitan-centered elite has been losing the battle to the rebels by default. And unless the urban elite begins to address more sensibly the problems of their fellow-Filipinos in the countryside, the problem will not go away. It would even likely get bigger.

Thailand

Government Responds 'Coolly' to Solarz Plan
BK2803014989 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
28 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] Thailand yesterday responded coolly to a prominent US congressman's proposal for the United States to provide lethal aid to the non-communist Khmer resistance groups fighting against the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, well-informed sources told *THE NATION*.

Stephen Solarz, chairman of the House Asian and Pacific Affairs Sub-committee, met yesterday with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to probe their opinions on the US role in the settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

Solarz reportedly asked Chatchai and Sitthi whether providing legal [as published] US aid to the non-communist Khmers would contribute to the settlement of the conflict. The US has been giving only non-lethal aid to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] of former premier Son Sann and the Sihanoukist army of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Solarz said the aid would help build up bargaining power for the Sihanoukist and KPNLF [factions] against the dominating Khmer Rouge and the Phnom Penh regime after the Vietnamese withdrawal.

Chatchai did not respond directly to Solarz's suggestion but said he believed arms assistance would only prolong the war in Kampuchea.

Solarz, who arrived here yesterday, is on a fact-finding mission in the region. He is due to leave for Phnom Penh tomorrow.

From Phnom Penh, where he is to meet the Vietnamese-backed Khmer leaders, he will proceed to Hanoi.

Solarz told reporters after his meeting with Sitthi at the Foreign Ministry that the objective of his trip is to "have judgement of friends and others in the region in order to make determination on (the US future role on Kampuchean settlement)."

Solarz also insisted that, at the moment there was no reason "to ease efforts to muster international pressure against the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea."

Solarz Plan Said 'Too Late'

BK2903014989 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
29 Mar 89 p 8

[Editorial: "A Bright Idea Which Is 10 Years Too Late"]

[Text] Rep Stephen Solarz is in Thailand this week to sound out opinions of the Thai leaders on whether the US should start supplying arms to non-communist Khmer resistance forces in the Kampuchean conflict.

In a meeting at the Foreign Ministry, Solarz reportedly discussed the Kampuchean conflict at great length with Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila and several other senior Thai Foreign Ministry officials. Assistant Army chief Gen Suchinda Khrapayun, who handled US covert non-lethal aid to the Khmer forces, also attended the meeting. Solarz also met with Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan and the US role in the Kampuchean conflict was again discussed.

Premier Chatchai reportedly pointed out to Solarz that injecting more arms into the resistance forces would only prolong the conflict. The premier could have put it more bluntly that arming the non-communist Khmer forces is not a bad idea; too bad, it is almost 10 years too late.

The Reagan administration had paid little attention to the Kampuchan conflict. Afghanistan, Central America and Angola were regional conflicts placed high on the US of list priorities, but not Kampuchea. With a few exceptions in the State Department and in Congress, and Solarz included, most other Americans know little about the 10-year-old conflict in Kampuchea, much less who are leaders of the non-communist Khmer forces resisting the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea.

Many Americans, however, have heard about the "genocide" in Kampuchea during the Khmer Rouge's reign of terror (1975-78). But they would be surprised, to say the least, to hear that the Khmer Rouge are allies of the non-communist Khmer forces seeking US arms.

The Reagan administration merely played along by supporting Thailand, ASEAN and China in opposing the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea. It also insisted on the need to prevent a return to power of the Khmer Rouge, especially Pol Pot, after all the Vietnamese troops leave Kampuchea.

When President George Bush recently met with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, one of the non-communist Khmer leaders, in Beijing, he reiterated the US position on Kampuchea and pledged firm support to Prince Sihanouk and the other non-communist Khmer force of Son Sann. The US has already earmarked \$7 million for covert non-lethal aid to the non-communist Khmer forces in the next fiscal year. But Prince Sihanouk wants US arms and he sent his son, Prince Ranariddh, to Washington to plead his case with the Bush administration.

However, this may be just a ploy to put pressure on Vietnam and its ally in Phnom Penh, the PRK's [People's Republic of Kampuchea] regime of Heng Samrin/Hun Sen. By keeping open the option of arming the non-communist Khmer forces, the US would have a new trump card to play with Vietnam, in addition to its old one of refusing to normalize ties with Vietnam before the complete Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea. The US needs this new trump card because the West's economic and political boycott of Vietnam is breaking down.

Some of the Khmer leaders like to cite active US military assistance to the mujahidin in "defeating" the Soviet occupation forces in Afghanistan and argue that the Afghan lesson could well be applied in defeating the Vietnamese in Kampuchea now. But they overlooked the fact that the US, because of its mounting budget deficit, may not want to go all out to arm non-communist forces in another regional conflict, least of all the one in Kampuchea which has a negligible political constituency in the US. Another often ignored fact is that the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan was part of Mikhail Gorbachev's global strategy. American arms alone couldn't have changed the situation in Afghanistan. Likewise American arms wouldn't improve the situation in Kampuchea either.

Since Solarz is going to Hanoi soon, he had better find out what the Vietnamese leaders want in Kampuchea and see if the US can do anything to end the Vietnamese intransigence. Yet they are also calculating people who still value normalization with the US. Thus Solarz should offer the Vietnamese leaders a carrot instead of a big stick. They know how to deal with intimidation and pressure, but they are certainly interested in finding out what the US can offer them.

So forget about sending US arms into Kampuchea.

Editorial Urges Flexibility in U.S. Trade
BK2903113589 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai
25 Mar 89 p 3

[Editorial: "President Bush's Message"]

[Text] U.S. President George Bush made direct contact with Thailand by sending a letter in response to Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan's aide memoire, which was submitted to the U.S. President in Tokyo at the end of February. The major details of the letter were already reported by the press.

Several foreign economic experts have analyzed that the United States will not be a great buying market in the next century. The countries of Asia and the EC, which will form a single market, are expected to become the main market. However, the United States will still be a major market for Thailand, since Thailand's exports to the United States are worth over 80,000 million baht annually.

Thailand and the United States are still in the process of negotiating on economic and trade interests concerning intellectual property protection. Both sides failed to reach any agreement on this issue, and the United States has punished Thailand in the first round by cutting the GSP [Generalized System of Preferences] status for several Thai goods. If Thailand continues with a tough stand on this issue, the United States may retaliate by using Article 301 of the trade bill—ranging from raising tax rates on Thai imports to banning imports of Thai goods. This may be the reason why Thailand wants to have direct contact with the U.S. President.

U.S. President Bush's message may warn the prime minister not to make decisions hastily and that he should listen to government officials' opinions. It would not be beneficial to Thailand if it adopts a hardline policy in negotiating with the United States, because Thailand might lose some of its annual income of 80,000 million baht. The regions that are anticipated to become great buying markets would not be an immediate alternative market for Thailand.

In fact, Thailand's gain is very small when compared to the huge benefits the four Asian NIC's [newly industrialized countries] and Brazil have gotten from the United States. The per capita income of the Thai people is much lower than that of the people in Singapore, the fourth NIC. Even the per capita income of the Malaysian people is higher than that of the Thai people. Thailand should adopt a flexible stand in the negotiations because it will help Thailand preserve its interests.

It is believed that the United States is not ready to lose a good friend in this region like Thailand. In particular, Thailand will be more valuable if the Philippines situation becomes more unstable. It would be better for the United States to allow Thailand to sell its goods for

economic stability and self-reliance than to use the tax revenues of the American people to support Thailand, as the United States has done with some countries.

Official on U.S. Duties on Ball Bearings

BK2903055989 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
29 Mar 89 pp 1, 2

[By Witsanu Cholitkun and Peter Maitri Ungphakon]

[Excerpt] The US Commerce Department has decided to impose import duty of more than 20 percent on antifriction ball bearings made by Minebea Group in Thailand to offset alleged export subsidies and dumping.

Official US statements say the US International Trade Commission must now determine; within 45 days whether the imported products are injuring or threatening to injure a US industry.

But according to Kroekkrai Chiraphaet, deputy director general of the Thai Department of Foreign Trade, the decision in Thailand's case is final because Thailand has not signed the International Subsidy Code.

Washington's trade officials concluded that Minebea is dumping the bearings in the United States at 20.4 percent below cost or below normal sales prices, and that the bearings also enjoy subsidies from the Thai government worth 21.54 percent of the price. The value of the Thai bearings imported into the United States last year was US\$19.9 million (about Bt [baht] 500 million), according to US figures.

Kroekkrai said the import duty to be charged will be 21.54 percent, the higher of the two.

Minebea executives were unavailable for comment yesterday.

The anti-subsidy duty turns out to be larger than was originally suggested. Last year, the Commerce Department imposed a preliminary "countervailing" duty of almost 18 percent to offset subsidy initially estimated at 17.83 percent.

The preliminary duty was collected in the form of final guarantees that would not have been paid to the US government if the subsequent investigation had overturned the preliminary finding.

Most of the subsidies come in the form of Board of Investment privileges granted specifically for exports. Thai officials are already considering whether to change investment promotion policy in order to avoid the charge that subsidies are directed specifically for exports.

Kroekkrai said the government had little room to react to yesterday's announcement other than to continue with the re-examination of investment promotion policy.

The countervailing duty was increased, he suggested, because US officials discovered additional Board of Investment privileges enjoyed by Minebea such as permission to import oil and grinding machines directly and duty free.

That made the total Board of Investment subsidy, in the form of tax concessions, amount to 19 percent.

The remaining subsidies are mainly cheaper power and water rates granted exporting companies.

Kroekkrai noted that among the other countries named in yesterday's announcement, Singapore was only charged a 2.34 percent countervailing duty to offset government subsidy. The anti-dumping duty, on the other hand, was 25.08 percent, indicating that Singapore dumps heavily.

He said Thailand should study the wording of Singapore's investment promotion policy to find out how to avoid export subsidy charges.

Kroekkrai said he hoped the European Community's current investigation into similar complaints against Minebea and government subsidies will have a more lenient outcome. [passage omitted]

Editorial Comments on 'Hotline Ghost'

BK2403140789 Bangkok *MATICHON* in Thai
24 Mar 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Get Rid of the Hotline Ghost"]

[Text] The "hotline" political issue is haunting the unity of Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan's government. Prime Minister Chatchai has ordered an investigation into the source responsible for leaking the news to the newspapers and stressed that authorities will identify the source within 2 days. The prime minister said that the "hotline" ghost is aimed at discrediting his image as well as the images of his advisers at Phitsanulok Residence. This is considered a troublesome conflict.

The hotline issue reflects the conflicts resulting from work between the prime minister's advisory team and the permanent officials of the Foreign Ministry because they have different working styles, different ways of thinking, and different working philosophies. The permanent officials believe that the prime minister's advisory team has been "offsides" too much in their work.

The issue is considered a second blow for the prime minister's advisory team because just a few days ago they were criticized by Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin for being "offsides." Recently, there was a news report that U.S. President George Bush politely and diplomatically rejected the proposal for establishing a direct link between the Thai Government House and the U.S. White House.

General Chatchai Chunhawan should solve this problem as soon as possible since this issue will discredit his government. He should create unity between permanent government officials and the prime minister's advisory team before the conflict escalates into a conflict between General Chatchai, leader of the Chat Thai Party, and Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Sitthi Sawetsila, leader of the Social Action Party.

Previously, Major General M.R. Khukrit Pramot made a comment following a report that the Foreign Ministry and the prime minister's advisory team have conflicts in implementing foreign policy. It seems that the comment discredited the foreign minister. After that, members of the Social Action Party called on the foreign minister to give him morale support. The problem was solved after ACM Sitthi held a meeting with Gen Chatchai.

The "hotline" issue is considered a ghost dividing the two parties. It depends on how each side will view it. If looking from Major General M.R. Khukrit's viewpoint, one particular side will lose. If looking from the point of view of diplomats, it is the other side which will lose. The unresolved conflict is considered a crisis for the Chatchai government and is an expensive lesson which must be prevented from reoccurring.

Gen Chatchai and ACM Sitthi should meet and discuss this issue seriously in their capacities as leaders of the government parties in order to make it possible for the democratic government to survive its term. The Chat Thai and Social Action Party leaders should be sincere and serious in jointly solving the problem in order to prevent further conflicts. The Thai people will wait to see whether the "hotline" ghost will come out to cause problems again.

Thai Immigrants in Singapore Granted Amnesty
BK1603020789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
16 Mar 89 p 3

[Text] Singapore has told Thai illegal immigrants they will not be prosecuted if they report to their embassy by March.

As of yesterday, 800 Thais had taken advantage of the amnesty which resulted from talks between Thai and Singaporean authorities.

The Thai Embassy has so far arranged the repatriation by bus of 120 illegal immigrants and expects up to 1,500 to report by the end of the month.

According to official estimates, there are 5,000 Thais working illegally in Singapore, which has recently adopted a tougher attitude involving jail terms and strokes of the cane for those who overstay their visas.

Singapore has requested the embassy issue certificates of identity to Thais without passports before sending them home.

On Sunday, Singaporean police arrested 370 illegal Thai workers.

Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry spokesman Pratyathawi Tawethikun said the export of Thai labour to Taiwan would not hurt Sino-Thai relations and would not contradict the terms of relations with China.

Thailand and China had agreed that people-to-people contacts with Taiwan could proceed, he said, and the contacts involve trade.

According to the Passport Division, 1,500 Taiwanese travel to Thailand daily, bringing in 100 million baht from visa fees.

Quarterly Trade Surplus With Laos Reported
BK1503050889 Bangkok TNA in English 0416 GMT
15 Mar 89

[Text] Bangkok, Mar. 15 (OANA-TNA)—Thailand enjoyed a trade surplus of about 100 million baht (4 million US dollars) with Laos between October and December last year.

The Northeast Industrial Economics Centre said Thailand's exports to Laos during the period were worth 312.8 million baht (12.51 million US dollars) while imports valued only 211.5 million baht (8.46 million US dollars).

The Thai products were sent to Laos through the Nong Khai and Mukdahan customs checkpoints in the north-east.

The centre said Thai-Lao trade volume in the fourth quarter of 1988 was about 11 percent lower than the preceding quarter.

However, the centre said the volume is expected to increase in this year's first quarter following the policy of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to turn Indochina from a battlefield into the marketplace.

Trade, Border Delegations To Visit Burma
BK2303091989 Bangkok TNA in English 0849 GMT
23 Mar 89

[Text] Bangkok, Mar. 23 (OANA-TNA)—Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan will lead the largest Thai official delegation to visit Burma next month for talks on various issues including border demarcation and trade and business cooperation.

Mr. Praphat told reporters that about 40 officials from the Agriculture and Cooperatives, Commerce, Interior, Industry, Finance and Foreign Ministries will accompany him to Rangoon on April 12-15.

He said the trip is basically designed to lay the groundwork for future talks and cooperation between the two countries.

The deputy minister said Burma has proposed a government-to-government trade agreement and another on border trade. He said, we may leave border commerce to the Board of Trade because the form of cooperation suggested by Burma may lead to a monopoly.

As chairman of the Thai-Burmese Border Committee, Mr. Praphat will also remind Burma about the aide memoire in which Thailand proposes clearly defining their common border, maintaining the river bank and routes and joint utility of the route for transport, communications and agriculture.

Mr. Praphat said he would consult Burma about a plan to build a bridge for about 80 million baht joining Myawaddy and Mae Sot.

He said he plans to request Burmese authorities to officially open three permanent border checkpoints for cross-border trade between people of the two countries.

He added Thailand has already opened nine border checkpoints for transportation of logs to be imported from Burma and about 10 more sites would be opened soon.

Delegation Departs for Geneva Trade Talks
BK2303091389 Bangkok TNA in English 0751 GMT
23 Mar 89

[Text] Bangkok, Mar. 23 (OANA-TNA)—A Thai delegation led by Commerce Permanent Secretary Phatchara Itsarasena will leave here for Geneva Friday [24 March] to attend Uruguay round trade talks in Geneva.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) talks from April 5-7 are expected to focus on farm trade reform, intellectual property rights, liberalising trade in textiles and clothing and updating rules governing the use of temporary trade restrictions to protect domestic industries, said Mr. Phatchara.

He said Thailand, as one of the Cairns Group's 13-member countries, would reiterate its stand taken at the Montreal meeting last December that GATT's 105 signatory members freeze subsidies on farm exports.

The other Cairns Group's members, who met last week in New Zealand, also reaffirmed their belief that all GATT members end subsidies on farm exports, he said. [sentence as received]

Mr. Phatchara said that next month's meeting follows last December's mid-review which ended inconclusively when the U.S. and European Community disagreed on the farm subsidy issue, leading to talks on other subjects becoming deadlocked.

Therefore, he said, GATT members agreed to meet again next month to seek an end to several barriers to liberalise world trade.

Need for Army Development Units Questioned
BK2303005989 Bangkok THE NATION in English
23 Mar 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Do We Need New Army Units in Development?"]

[Text] Army Commander in Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut is correct when he points out that the military, according to the Constitution, has a role in national development. But his interpretation of the Constitution and the military's undertaking of this role are debatable.

Article 56 of the Constitution says: "The State shall maintain military forces for protection of national sovereignty, security of the State and national interests. The military forces should be used in battle or war to defend the monarchy, to quell revolt and riot, to maintain stability of the State, and to develop the country."

Gen Chawalit seems to have liberally interpreted this article as to assigning the military, particularly the Army, a leading role in national development. Thus the Army has spearheaded in the much-publicized Green Isan master plan to develop the arid Northeast and only recently initiated the Harippanbaru (New Hope) project to bridge the understanding gap between the Thai Muslims in the South and Thai authorities.

In implementing the ambitious Green Isan master plan, the army has found that it is not as easy as it had thought in mobilizing resources and coordinating rural development programmes of other government agencies. Although top bureaucrats openly profess to like the Army's vision of turning the northeast into a greenbelt, they still jealously guard their turfs and do not like to see their budget money diverted into Green Isan projects. Most of them still want to go about doing things their own bureaucratic way because they are familiar with it. Thus the previous administration of Gen Prem Tinsulanon had to put the Green Isan master plan under the Rural Development Commission and assigned the Army a coordinating role, instead of a leading role.

Now the Army has also run into bureaucratic noncooperation in its southern New Hope project. The Interior Ministry seems to think that the New Hope project is a duplication of what it has been trying to do in numerous on-going projects. The problem prompted Gen Chawalit to seek personal clarification from Interior Minister Pol [Police] Gen Praman Adireksan in a meeting at the latter's residence last week.

During the meeting, Praman questioned Gen Chawalit's intentions of establishing new army divisions to handle national development projects; he wanted to know why existing Army engineer corps are not considered unsuitable [as published] to do the job.

In addition to Praman's questions, we may also ask why the Army needs to form new divisions when Gen Chawalit has been working on a long-term programme to modernize and streamline the armed forces. Is it because there is growing pressure inside the Army for faster promotion and upward mobility of middle-rank officers?

If Gen Chawalit wants to engage the Army directly in national development, he should first of all study the experience of the rural development programme of the Supreme Command, of which he happens to be acting supreme commander. The Supreme Command's rural development programme, a legacy of active US assistance in counter-communist insurgency, has a great deal of equipment and manpower as well as experience. Perhaps, Gen Chawalit can adjust the programme to suit the present situation without having to form new army divisions to handle national development.

The Army has a tendency to exist for its own reason, which is not necessarily the same as that of the government in power. Rural development works are the very things that political leaders must do—or at least appear to be trying to do—in order to build up their popularity and ensure their reelections. When the Army shows such enthusiasm in rural development, political leaders naturally suspect that the army leaders also want to boost their popularity too.

As we understand it, the constitutional role of the military is to play a supporting role—not a leading role—in national development. The best way to play this supporting role is to implement efficiently the modernization programme initiated by Gen Chawalit so that manpower and other resources, which would otherwise be engaged in the military sector, can be diverted into national development. The idea of setting up new army divisions to handle national development is neither in line with the military's support role nor fits into the modernization programme.

Vietnam

Commentary Urges Sihanouk To Meet Hun Sen
BK2803122089 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] After the second Jakarta informal meeting, or JIM 2, on the Kampuchea issue, people are waiting for the Kampuchean opposing factions' meeting to solve the internal affairs of the country. It is regrettable that until now such a meeting has not yet been realized. This responsibility does not rest on the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK].

Immediately after JIM 2 the PRK has many times asked Prince Norodom Sihanouk to continue the activities of the working commission of the Kampuchean parties. In his letter to the prince, Chairman Hun Sen stated that

the PRK is ready to appoint a delegation of responsible persons to carry out activities of the commission according to a schedule reached by all parties. At the reception given in honor of the Dutch parliamentary delegation, Chairman Hun Sen affirmed that the PRK hoped for an early meeting between the Kampuchean opposing parties in order to help solve the country's internal affairs. However, this goodwill and determination are not being responded to by the rest of the three Kampuchean opposing factions, who have delayed the meeting on the pretext that the PRK has rejected Prince Norodom Sihanouk's five-point proposal.

The rejection of the prince's proposal by the PRK is quite legal, as it proposed the dissolution of the PRK and acceptance of the Khmer Rouge's role in a future government of Kampuchea. Political opinion and media outlets in various countries also rejected the prince's proposal. The Australian newspaper THE CANBERRA TIMES in the middle of this month said that to accept the Khmer Rouge in the future government of Kampuchea was to let the wolf in by the front door. Meanwhile, the PRK has determined its role in the country. (Jean-Marc Ilon), a correspondent of the French television, returning from Kampuchea said: The situation in Kampuchea has stabilized in the fields of economy, politics, and society. The Kampuchean people believe in the Heng Samrin government and the current peaceful life.

For all this, the three Kampuchean opposing factions should not use Prince Norodom Sihanouk's five-point proposal as a precondition for the meeting between them to occur. Delaying this meeting would in no way benefit them, as well as at the same time hindering the process of solving the Kampuchea issue. At present, the solution to the international aspect of the Kampuchea issue has been basically reached despite some differences. People hope that the internal aspect of the Kampuchea issue would be solved as soon as possible. This is the responsibility of the Kampuchean themselves.

First of all, Prince Norodom Sihanouk should meet Chairman Hun Sen. This is a necessity before the world can be set in motion for a solution to be reached on the Kampuchea issue, and it certainly will create conditions for the prince himself to have a suitable role in a future Kampuchean government for the interests and equality of all Kampuchean sides.

Number of Khmer Rouge Desertions Said To Increase
BK2803155589 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT
28 Mar 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 28—In recent days there has been a jump in the number of Khmer Rouge desertions, according to Tuol Tich, deputy head of the Special Propaganda and Education Department of Siem Riep Province, 70 km northwest of Phnom Penh.

He said those who went over were motivated more by their awareness of the situation than by personal resentment. In the past not a few came out of the jungle and surrendered after learning that their parents or sisters and brothers at home had been slaughtered by their own army. Others said they had seen what their recruiters told them were pure lies.

Tuol Tich said that in 1987, his "special" (proselytisation) team persuaded Buon Lang, deputy commander of the 82d Khmer Rouge Battalion, to change side and that led to the disbandment of the entire battalion. "This year," he went on, "we have almost neutralized Division 912 of the enemy. Crot Hap, deputy commander of the 57th Regiment, surrendered together with three battalion commanders and 23 soldiers, bringing along 30 assorted guns. Lam Saem and Mien Cham, deputy commanders of the 51st Regiment, after reporting themselves to the authorities, came back into the forest and persuaded 61 other Pol Potists to defect with 76 guns.

Highway, Railroad to PRC Border Being Upgraded
*BK2803161189 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT
28 Mar 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA/OANA-ECOVNA) March 28—Work is under way to upgrade the 17.5 km-portion of Highway 1A and the railroad from Lang Son Provincial Capital to Dong Dang Township bordering on China.

The Ministry of Communications and Transport has also worked out a plan to upgrade Highway 1A and the railway all along the 147 km stretch from Hanoi to the northern province of Lang Son.

Commodity Prices Increase By 9.3 Percent
*BK2703090389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 26 Mar 89*

[Text] Last month there was a small increase in the price of commodities handled by the trade sector. Prices increased by 9.3 percent in the northern provinces and by 9 percent in the southern provinces. In the wake of the Lunar New Year festival, goods in general, and especially bicycles, do not sell and are stockpiled. Because of the stockpiles, business units are seriously short of operating funds and, as a result, their contributions to state revenues are very small. Units owe the state more than 100 billion dong.

The supply of salt to mountainous provinces is now a major cause for concern to the trade sector. In previous years, by this time the mountainous provinces were already supplied with sufficient salt for the entire rainy season. This year, most mountainous provinces have not received any reserve salt while there is none in stock because dealing in salt is not profitable and interest rates on bank loans are high. If necessary action is not taken, the people's life and production in mountainous regions will be difficult in this coming rainy season.

Commission for Cooperation, Investment Formed
*BK2903025489 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 28 Mar 89*

[Text] The State Council recently ratified the establishment of the Commission for Cooperation and Investment. This commission, an agency of the Council of Ministers, is in charge of providing guidance for and unified management of all forms of foreign investment in Vietnam and Vietnam's investment operations abroad.

The commission operates as an interministerial agency and has a representation in Ho Chi Minh City.

Coal Corp Ruled To Pay Miners' Overdue Wages
*BK2903031589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 28 Mar 89*

[Text] In its 22 March issue, NHAN DAN reported on the belated payment of workers' wages at the Quang Ninh Coal Mine. At a meeting held in the afternoon of 22 March, after hearing reports by Comrade Tran Anh Vinh, vice minister of energy, and the coal corporation director on the belated payment of miners' wages, as well as the views presented by representatives of the various ministries and localities concerned, the financial, banking, labor, and war invalids and social welfare sectors, the energy sector's labor union, and the chairman of the Quang Ninh Province People's Committee, the chairman of the Council of Ministers reached the following conclusion:

Under the new mechanism, the state grants production units the right to autonomy in production and business. Since paying workers' wages is the responsibility of production and business units, the coal corporation must be held responsible for the belated payment of miners' wages.

Regarding pressing measures that must be taken, the Council of Ministers chairman instructed the State Bank to advance the coal corporation with 5 billion dong in cash for paying part of the miners' overdue wages. The Ministries of Finance and Energy and the coal corporation must make a final settlement of their accounts; and the state budget must pay its debt, if any, to the coal corporation immediately.

Australia

CIA Role Denied in Official's Disappearance

BK2903091689 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] The mystery continues over the disappearance of the chief executive of a major division of Australia's National Land and Sea Rescue Organization. Interpol has been asked to help in the hunt for the missing chief executive of Victorian Division of the National Safety Council, Mr (John Frederick), whose disappearance has revealed an organization with multimillion dollar debts.

The full extent of the financial collapse of the division could total more than \$200 million, and there has been widespread speculation that the organization could have had links with intelligence agencies, including the United States' CIA. However, Australia's defense minister, Mr Beazley, told (Kate Crennon) there was no evidence of any link between the organization and the CIA.

[Begin recording] [Beazley] I think I have pointed out [words indistinct] that when that issue was raised with me by a chap about 2, perhaps nearly 3 years ago now, I made inquiries then; there is absolutely no evidence of any link in that regard. As far as we are aware, there is absolutely no link whatsoever, and I just don't think that there is the slightest likelihood of it.

[(Crennon)] The aviation industry has said that they will always [words indistinct] outbid them on various bids of equipment. [Words indistinct] it seems that a lot of the time their numbers did not add up. Do you think that there is a suggestion that money was coming from elsewhere?

[Beazley] Well, I think if you take [words indistinct] before the Victorian [Division] of Safety Council you would have a pretty good idea where the money was coming from.

[(Crennon)] Did (Frederick) or any of his staff have any kind of Defense Department clearance at all?

[Beazley] No, they had no clearances relating to the National Safety Council work at all. It is not an unusual thing for people to be found on bases, [words indistinct] we do after all have open days on most of the military bases

around this country, and of course there would be access to bases for things like search and rescue work done. But, that doesn't mean access to sensitive areas of bases and there was no clearance ever given to Mr (Frederick) or any of his staff for access to those areas, and therefore without a clearance there would be no possibility for them to be within those areas unless they are accompanied.

[(Crennon)] The [words indistinct] liquidator has said that it is now time that the [Victorian] Division [of the] National Safety Council's assets are stripped, they will have to be sold off. Would the Defense Department, do you think, be buying any of those assets?

[Beazley] Well, I don't think so. I mean [words indistinct] performing the tasks that we set out, the private contractor disappeared from the contracting arrangements. There are others who can do the job. We, ourselves, of course, can do, and there is [words indistinct] therefore in search and rescue activities [word indistinct]. The reason why it was going out to private contract was basically (?because) they could be done more cheaply than if we had [words indistinct] standing by. But, if it isn't available, then we will simply do what we have done for most of the 50 odd years of the [words indistinct] search and rescue. [end recording]

Federal Minister for Aviation Support Resigns

BK2803085089 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] The federal minister for aviation support, Mr Gary Punch, has resigned from the Labor government ministry.

His resignation follows talks last week with the prime minister, Mr Hawke, after cabinet approved preferred runway for Sydney's international airport, subject to environmental impact study.

Mr Punch initially requested a transfer to another portfolio and a minor reshuffle involving [words indistinct] ministries which was expected. However, Mr Punch announced he had decided to resign.

His electorate at Barton adjoins the Sydney airport. He said the back bench allowed him the flexibility to more fully represent the views of his constituents, particularly in relation to the environmental impact study.

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